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RUDE PRAVO: WARSAW PACT WILL NOT BE BLACKMAILED

LD281407 Prague CTK in English 1039 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- Today's RUDE PRAVO said editorially that in the present situation the Warsaw Treaty countries have no other choice but to prepare appropriate measures to improve their defence capability. It pointed out that the United States and its allies were "studying" the Warsaw Treaty proposal to conclude a non-use of force agreement with NATO but at the same time, doing everything to carry out the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, to start production and installation of new strategic MX missiles which are first-strike weapons, and by a frantic nuclear and conventional arms buildup to create prerequisites for a surprise attack on the Soviet Union and its allies.

"Czechoslovakia, which has unbreakable ties of alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states, is ready -- as was stressed on numerous occasions -- to fulfill all its obligations in the interest of ensuring its own defence and the defence of its allies. The Warsaw Treaty states are strong enough to thwart the war intentions of American imperialism. They will not be blackmailed."

"At the same time, they reaffirm -- and the Prague Declaration expressed it unambiguously -- their persistent resolve to do everything in their power for limiting and reducing nuclear armament, and for a positive solution to all pressing questions concerning war and peace", RUDE PRAVO said.

"It is not yet late to halt the dangerous exacerbation of the situation, the statement of the Soviet Government said. The cause of peace concerns all nations, all states. No one can avoid his responsibility. The higher interests of mankind make it imperative to honourably search for and find a solution to the most pressing task of today -- to avert the threat of [word indistinct], to [word indistinct] policy of detente in the political and military spheres. Also Czechoslovakia, just as all countries of the socialist community, is ready for this."

CEMA FOREIGN CURRENCY SESSION OPENS IN VARNA

AU311909 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Varna, May 31 (BTA) -- The 41st sitting opened here today of the Permanent Committee of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance on Foreign Currency and Finance Matters, which was founded exactly twenty years ago. It is attended by delegations headed by ministers and deputy ministers of finance of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and of Yugoslavia. Leading figures of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank are also among the attendants.

Mr Belcho Belchev, finance minister, read out the greetings address of Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The head of the Bulgarian Government emphasizes that the Permanent Commission on Foreign Currency and Finance Matters has established itself as an important body of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Connected with its activity are the creating of the transferable rouble - the collective currency of the CEMA member-countries, and of the multilateral payment system.

It has played an active role in setting up the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and of the International Investment Bank. Noting that the socialist economic community is getting ready for a transition to a new, higher degree of organisation and fulfilling multilateral cooperatin and integration, the chairman of the Council of Ministers points out that this is connected with the improvement of the foreign currency relations of the CMEA member-countries and adopting a line of a further getting closer together of the national currency mechanisms. The Bulgarian side will continue to be making its contribution to the successful and fruitful work of the Commission.

The delegations will make a review of the fulfilment of the complex programme for further improvement of the currency, finance and credit relations of the CMEA member-countries.

CEMA BUILDING INDUSTRY GROUP CONVENES IN PRAGUE

LD302337 Prague CTK in English 1956 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The 55th session of the Permanent Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) for the Building Industry opened here Monday to discuss the results of cooperation between the CMEA countries in building production, the building materials industry and the glass and ceramic industries.

Coordination of the plans of development of these branches and a draft of the comprehensive program of cooperation in the rational use of fuels, energy, and secondary raw materials are also on the agenda. The session will also discuss the possibilities of widening the exchange of scientific-technological information and increasing the level of cooperation in scientific research among the building industries of the CMEA countries by means of multilateral specialization and cooperation.

Delegations of the CMEA countries, Yugoslavia, and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic as an observer are taking part in the session.

The delegations are led by ministers or deputy ministers. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Czech Minister of Construction Karel Polak.

TU DELEGATES FROM BLOC CAPITALS MEET IN PRAGUE

AU261010 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 24 May 83 p 2

["(JV)"-signed report: "Guests From the Metropolises; Conference of Trade Union Representatives From the Capitals of Socialist Countries Opened"]

[Text] Prague -- The fourth international conference of the representatives of trade union bodies from the capitals of socialist countries was opened today at 0900 hours local time. The negotiations are taking place on the basis of conclusions adopted at the last conference, which was held in 1981 and which recommended holding the next meeting inthe CSSR's capital.

The delegations that arrived in Prague by air on Monday were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by J. Bilek, chairman of the Prague Trade Union Council, who also opened the conference today. The participants welcomed in their midst I. Zakaria, WFTU secretary general, and J. Kusnierik, WFTU secretary.

The negotiations are attended by delegations of trade union bodies in the following cities, and headed by the following representatives: Berlin, A. Kimmel; Budapest, K. Kovacz; Bucharest, C. Haloiu; Havana, A. Pavone; Moscow, L. Petrov; Sofia, P. Suchkov; Warsaw, Z. Tomicki; and Prague, J. Bilek. The delegation of Afghan trade unions from Kabul was also invited to the conference -- the Prague Trade Union Council has established comradely relations with them on the level of city trade union bodies -- and it is headed by K. Kargar.

In their statements, the representatives of trade union bodies from these cities will acquaint the participants in the conference with the experience acquired in fulfilling the conclusions of trade union congresses in the individual countries under the conditions of the capitals, and also with the trade unionists' contribution to the struggle for peace.

BRIEFS

CEMA SEA FISHING COMMISSION -- The 22d plenary session of the mixed commission of six CEMA countries dealing with scientific-technical cooperation in the sphere of sea fishing has ended in Sopot. A protocol on cooperation in 1984 has been signed. The chairmen of the delegations from the states taking part in the session -- Bulgaria, Cuba, the GDR, Poland, Romania and the USSR -- were received by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Gdansk. [Text] [Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 31 May 83 LD]

CEMA WORK GROUP MEETING -- A 3-day meeting of a work group of the CEMA countries devoted to exchange of various commodities from domestic trade concluded on 5 May in Budapest. The participating delegations discussed possibilities for further developing exchanges of commodities from domestic trade and warehouses and along borders. They inspected an exhibition of commodities, staged for the first time, on short supply on the domestic markets. On the basis of the exhibited commodities, they discussed an expansion of the turnover of exchanges of commodities this year and the preparation of a 1984 agreement. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 83 p 5 AU]

U.S., USSR EUROMISSILE POSITIONS EVALUATED

USSR Proposals, U.S. Build-Up

LD282218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 28 May 83

[Peter Nemec "Commentary of the Day"]

[Text] It has been said on many occasions already that the situation toward which the development of international relations is moving, due to the United States and its NATO allies, is serious, and that never during the postwar period has it been as serious as it is now. The United States has started a large scale program of strategic nuclear arms buildup, which is to continue even into space. Already in the fall of this year, if no constructive agreement is reached at the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitations in Europe, new American missiles are to be deployed in Western Europe. These are openly said to be first-strike weapons against the countries of the socialist community. To use the words of the highest Czechoslovak party and state representative, Comrade Gustav Husak, contained in an article written for the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, international stability is being seriously threatened and disturbed through an intensive escalation of the feverish arms buildup. At the same time, real psychological warfare is being waged against the countries of the socialist community in which leading representatives of the imperialist states, and in the first place the leading officials of the United States, have joined and indeed have set its tone.

The Soviet Government statement reacted to this situation with clearcut words: The United States is striving to gain strategic superiority. Medium-range missiles, whose deployment is envisaged in Western Europe and which are to be sited in the immediate vicinity of the countries of the socialist community, are to serve to achieve this end.

The talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe have been going on for more than 2 years, but as has been shown, it is the Soviet Union alone that is negotiating, the self-same Soviet Union that has come to Geneva with more than one proposal. In contrast, the United States has been limiting itself to merely putting forward visibly unacceptable concepts, whether it is the so-called zero option or now the provisional solution. Its sole objective is to achieve decisive strategic superiority for the United States and its NATO allies. The fact that the United States and its allies have failed to react to the latest Soviet proposal, which said that the Soviet Union does not need a single nuclear launcher, a single warhead more than those at NATO's disposal and in the British and French arsenals, is testimony to the fact that Washington is not concerned with reaching a constructive agreement, which would mean coming closer to a real reduction and to the subsequent elimination of the most dangerous nuclear weapons from Europe. Acceptance of this proposal, reiterated in the Soviet Government statement published in today's edition of the newspaper PRAVDA, would mean a marked reduction in the number of missiles and warheads to a level lower than in 1976, the year in which the Soviet Union was compelled to begin with the modernization of its medium-range nuclear potential, because, due to opposition on the part of Washington, these failed to be included in previous talks.

The Soviet Union cannot also fail to take into account the fact that the network of American military bases abroad constitutes a danger to the Soviet Union and its allies in the global sense of the word. This is why, unless there is a change in the attitude of the U.S. representatives in Geneva, the Soviet Union will have to reassess some of its initiatives, which were to contribute to better progress in the talks, above all the moratorium on the deployment of modernized Soviet missiles.

Measures taken within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization and those which would, according to the statement, affect the territory of the United States itself, could not be put aside either.

This is a statement based on realism. While the delegations are still negotiating in Geneva, Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, arrived in Bonn with a deployment timetable. Specialists have arrived in Britain to prepare bases there. President Reagan has been pushing through further millions of dollars for the development of new strategic weapons. The list is incomplete but it shows nonetheless that the United States has been using Soviet good will to reach a just and balanced agreement -- which would respect the natural demand for equal security -- for further preparations, in the belief that they might bring superiority. This is a dangerous illusion, which would lead more than Europe toward nuclear catastrophe. There is still time. Despite the necessary measures, as listed in the Soviet Government statement, the Soviet Union and its allies are prepared to implement all steps that might guide Europe to the only long-range course, that is, a course leading to a Europe free of nuclear weapons. At the moment, the Soviet proposals alone are aimed at this objective.

'Naive' U.S. Negotiations Tactic

LD302325 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 83

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Once again Moscow has greatly upset Washington's calculations. This has been revealed indirectly by all official Western responses to the Soviet Government statement, and by all that blind confusion, the strong words which conceal insecurity, and poorly concealed annoyance that constitutes the undertone of all Western official statements and views. The point is that Washington's intention of being calculating with negotiations but preventing an agreement has been shown up as a pretty naive one. It was designed to provide an alibi for the realization of the so-called NATO dual decision, which counts on deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe should negotiations fail. They did not fully appreciate that the Soviet Union is not one of the countries willing to allow any negotiations to be misused for deceiving the public with discussions on "disarmament" but which really only cover up a feverish arms buildup.

Now the Soviet Government has said quite clearly: We want as radical disarmament measures as possible but we shall not allow either the global or regional balance to be violated, even at the cost of increasing our own nuclear missile potential and of such nuclear forces as may be needed to neutralize the militant strategic measures of the United States and other NATO countries. This stance, logically forced by Washington's current military-strategic activity, has been described by Mitterrand, Thatcher, Fanfani, and by some other representatives at the current summit meeting of seven major capitalist states in Williamsburg, as a threat and ultimatum designed, allegedly, to split the West. It was said that this requires a firm stance and more pronounced support for Washington's strategy. Such an attitude is a hypocritical and dishonest one. Indeed, it is humbug. How else can one describe the attempts made by Western representatives, pretending that it would never occur to them that there is such a thing as the boomerang effect in international politics, too, that patience can be great but not unlimited, especially when it is being clearly stretched by war preparations.

Washington's stance in Geneva -- either you disarm so that you are weaker or we will arm more so that we are stronger -- is, according to the West, neither a threat nor blackmail nor an ultimatum.

They do not like the Soviet Union to stretch out a friendly hand on questions of disarmament, understanding, and peace. This gesture has nothing to do with begging. The point is that peace is a common value for us all and, therefore, there is no reason for anyone to beg for it.

The West is justified even less in blackmailing others in the name of peace. The practical demonstration of this, included in the Soviet Government statement, is being interpreted by many Western representatives and also by the written statement of Washington's State Department as an attempt to set Washington's own allies against the United States. Hypocritically, they try to substitute cause with effect, for it is not the Soviet statement but the policy of Washington itself that is the cause of such disharmony, a policy that ignores the interests of all European nations and their own allies whom it turns into the nuclear hostages of the blackmailing and adventurous strategy of U.S. hegemonism.

The development has reached the point where avoidance maneuvers and demagogy lead nowhere. Now the Soviet statement confronts the West with a clear decision: either-or. Either continue with the existing pigheaded power policy and thus (?take another step) toward a new round of the arms race or let us all follow common sense and jointly seek ways to agreement and make this world a safer and happier one. Of course, no one had any illusions that the West's reaction to the Soviet statement would be singularly positive but the speed with which some leading Western statesmen hastened to express their negative stance has been surprising. No doubt, to their supporters, too, it must have come as a disappointment that the serious warning of the Soviet Government is being taken too lightly by them and that the peace proposals accompanying this warning are, too. This does not show sufficient deliberation, statesmanlike wisdom or, least of all, political and moral responsibility. The nations of Europe are entitled to demand that the preservation of peace become a matter concerning not only the East alone, but everyone; nothing less and nothing more.

WOMEN'S UNION CONGRESS OPENS IN TIRANA

Delegations Arrive

AU271930 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 May 83

[Summary] At the invitation of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, a number of foreign women's delegations have arrived in Albania to take part in the Ninth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union. These include delegations of the Vietnam Women's Union, headed by Nguyen Thi Nhu, member of its presidency; the Pan-African Women's Organization; the Palestinian Women's Union; the Spanish Democratic Women's Union; the Canadian Democratic Women's Union; the Women's Popular Front of Peru; as well as representatives of Albanians living in the United States. The delegations were welcomed at the airport by Lavdie Leka, vice president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, and Zenepe Topi, secretary of the Albanian Women's Union.

More Delegations Arrive

AU011140 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 1 /ATA/ -- At the invitation of the General Council of WUA [Albanian Women's Union] the delegation of the Women's Union of Sao Paulo (Brazil), led by Maria de Socorro, representative of this union; the delegation of the Women's Front of Denmark, led by Lena Larsen, member of the Secretariat of the Central Council of this front; the delegation of the Women's Union of Britain, led by Linda James, secretary general of the General Council of this union; the women's delegation of the CP of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) led by Kornelia Stokman; the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Women of Ecuador, led by Magali Rama Kampi as well as the delegation of the Revolutionary Women of France, led by Anique Leroux arrived yesterday in this country to attend the proceedings of the 9th congress of WUA.

The delegations were welcomed at the airport by the vice president of the General Council of the WUA, Eleni Selenica and the member of the presidency of the General Council of WUA Bukurie Skenderi.

A group of young Pioneers presented them with bouquets of flowers.

Hoxha Attends; Report Read

AU010917 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 1 (ATA) -- Amidst a lofty revolutionary enthusiasm, the 9th congress of the Women's Union of Albania began its proceedings in the Durres City.

Those present burst out into ardent applause and acclamations when the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania Comrade Enver Hoxha and the other party and state leaders entered the hall.

Then, Lumturi Rexha, president of the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, read out the report: "Under the Leadership of the Party Let Us Fight To Keep Aloft and Further Develop the Spirit of Emancipation in the Mass of the Women and in the Whole Society."

Pali Miska Speech

AU011550 Tirana ATA in English 1420 GMT 1 Jun 83

["Comrade Pali Miska Greets the 9th Congress of the WUA [Albanian Women's Union] on behalf of the Central Committee of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania]" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 1 (ATA) -- Comrade Pali Miska, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA greeted the 9th Congress of the Women's Union of Albania on behalf of the Central Committee of the PLA. He said:

Dear comrade delegates, the party and the whole people are closely following the proceedings of your 9th congress which is an important event not only for the women of Albania and their militant organization, the Women's Union of Albania, but for the whole political life of the country.

Allow me on this occasion to convey to you and all our heroic women the ardent greetings of the Central Committee of the party and of our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. Allow me also on their behalf to wish you success in your work and to express the belief that the proceedings of this congress, the decisions which it will take and the tasks which it will lay down will arouse fresh, ever greater energies in the broad masses of the women to put into practice the decisions of the historic 8th congress of the party and its directives for the further progress of women.

Our socialist society is vitally interested in the emancipation of women because the higher the level of this emancipation, the more rapidly the country progresses and the stronger their homeland becomes.

With their participation in the war for the liberation of the homeland and in the work for the construction of socialism the women increased the army of the revolution adding to it great progressive energies and their moral, spiritual purity. The Albanian women have made their outstanding contribution to every success and every victory which our people and country have achieved.

In Albania socialism have given a proof of its mighty transforming force raising the progress of women, their equality and dignity in society to a higher level. Like all the historic victories of our people, this progress is closely linked with the party, with its correct line and with the special care and contribution of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the elaboration of the program for the emancipation of the Albanian women and the ways for its application. This is why the women everywhere in our country are linked so closely with socialism, nurture a boundless love for the party and Comrade Enver, listen to their teachings and apply them with conviction.

The emancipation of women in our country becomes even more outstanding when we compare it with the positions that women find themselves in in the capitalist revisionist countries. There the resounding words "emancipation, civilization, freedom, education and culture" are combined with savage laws which humiliate and insult women, compel them to live in anxiety about the insecurity of life for their families and their children, to suffer the consequences of the discriminatory norms of bourgeois morality and bear on their backs the heavy weight of the economic social crisis.

Comrade delegates, our country, a genuine socialist country, is distinguished for its stable economy which is developing at high rates without crises and inflation, is distinguished for its great possibilities for the extension of production, raising the well-being of the people and strengthening the defense of the homeland. All these things it achieved relying entirely on its own forces, without begging aid from anyone.

The major proportions which industry and agriculture, education and culture, technique and science have assumed in their development dictate the need for the enhancement of the all-round activity of women workers, cooperativists and intellectuals, creators and leaders in all fields of life.

Our party is confident that as always the women of our country will work with lofty socialist consciousness, productivity, quality and a sense of frugality for the successful accomplishment of all the tasks of the 7th Five-Year Plan, will take part actively in political and social life having their say on all questions which have to do with strengthening the economy, culture and the defence of the country and will struggle to enhance their educational and technical-professional level.

Socialism is being built in our country in the conditions of the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement and the continuous exacerbation of the international tension. Recognizing and appreciating these situations properly we must also understand and carry out better the tasks which the party puts before us in the present stage of socialist construction. Therefore all of us must work together ceaselessly for the further steeling of the unity of the people around the pact, for the strengthening of the people's state power and the defense of the country, to raise to a higher level the revolutionary vigilance against internal and external enemies, and the struggle against any alien remnant or manifestation. Therefore comrades, wherever you are, at work, in the family and in society, you must work to implement the socialist principles and norms and our proletarian ideology and morality, always keeping ablaze the spirit of attack and action.

Our party and country have pursued a principled foreign policy which responds to the supreme interests of the homeland and the socialist victories, a policy which contributes to the universal cause of the national and social liberation of the peoples.

Socialist Albania has been and will always be irreconcilable with American imperialism, Soviet socialism and the other forces of reaction. It will always be a resolute fighter against their aggressive, hegemonic policy. At the same time it has been and is for normal relations and collaboration on the basis of equality, non-interference and mutual interest with all those states which do not take a hostile stand towards our country.

With our neighbours we want to live in peace and friendship, to have normal relations and collaboration in all those fields in which there is mutual benefit. At the same time our people are not going to give up defending the rights of our Albanian brothers, as in the case of Kosovo, for the sake of this good neighbourliness. We have condemned the great Serb chauvinist violence against the Albanians of Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro and we have said that their demands are just and must be fulfilled.

Dear comrades, women as mothers have a special, noble mission in the perpetuation of new generations. The education of new generations with lofty revolutionary and patriotic virtues is a vital problem for the present and future of Albania, a task of great importance which the party is fully convinced that the women and their organisation the Women's Union of Albania will fulfill with honour as they have always done. They will fight with determination to safeguard the Albanian family as the base which will always raise true revolutionaries who will serve the homeland and socialism wherever they are needed, a base in which all the relations between the members will develop in complete harmony with those of the entire society.

Besides the allround conditions which they have created for all the working people, the party and our socialist state have taken many special measures to protect the health of mother and child. The Central Committee of the party is confident that the Women's Union of Albania will be continuously concerned about the defence and application of the laws and decisions which have to do with the health of mother and children, will work to ensure that the many possibilities which socialist society has created and the various funds and institutions are put more effectively in the service of women. The party demands that the organisation of the party and those of the masses, state and economic organs, all our institutions and all the working people will work to ensure better accomplishment of their tasks in order to carry the emancipation of the Albanian women even further forward and it is convinced that they will do so.

In these 40 years of the revolution and socialist construction the Women's Union of Albania has functioned as a militant women's organization under the leadership of the party and has fought for its revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist line with determination and loyalty. In the future too it will be a powerful auxiliary of the party for the education of women with proletarian ideology and the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, for the mobilization of women for the construction and defence of socialism which step up all its activity for the ceaseless strengthening of the links of the broad masses of the woman with the party and will become a real tribune of the progressive opinion of the Albanian women.

Therefore, comrades, with the ideas of the party in your minds and hearts, throw yourselves with fresh vigour and inspiration into all the fields of the construction and defence of our homeland. Let the ideas and determination of the women burst out powerfully to make our Socialist Albania more beautiful, stronger and happier.

Long live the heroic women of Albania.

Long live the militant organization, the Women's Union of Albania.

Glory to the Party of Labor of Albania.

Long live the beloved leader of the party and the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

ZHIVKOV EXAMINES PRODUCTION QUALITY PROBLEM

AU311245 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 30 May 83

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov at National Conference on Production Quality held on 30 May at Palace of Sports and Culture in Varna -- live]

[Text] Comrades, we have all come to this meeting today with a great sense of responsibility, which is quite understandable. We have gathered here in Varna to discuss questions of primary importance for our development, I would even say questions of decisive importance. These are the questions, which as is known, will be the subjects of the forthcoming National Party Conference scheduled to take place in March 1984.

Varna was one of the greatest revolutionary centers of our country in the past. The Varna workers class actively participated in the class struggles for the achievement of a happier life. Many outstanding figures of our Communist Party have lived and worked in this city. We must remark with joy that Varna, this beautiful city of ours, famous for its revolutionary traditions, is well known today not only for its blue sea and its golden sands, but also for the reputation of its enterprises, for the deeds of the Varna workers, engineers, technicians, and other cadres.

We have come here to become acquainted with the achievements of the thousands-strong collective of the plant which honorably bears the name of Georgi Dimitrov. Throughout the years of freedom our Varna shipbuilding plant has developed into a large and modern plant. The vessels produced by it are sold in dozens of countries, even in countries known for their traditions in the shipbuilding industry. This remarkable fact speaks for itself. It demonstrates the striving of the plant's collective constantly to improve the quality of the goods produced. The work and the successes of the workers' collective, of the party organization in this plant, have deserved a positive evaluation. A close connection has been established between scientific research, technical design, and production itself. Much has been accomplished in connection with supplying this plant with modern equipment, as well as with contemporary technological methods. Brigade organization is successfully being applied here. An efficient system of control over quality has been introduced. If we objectively evaluate all these accomplishments, we must say that they represent a basis for improved quality and higher technical levels in the production of our ships, as well as for the production of details and equipment for ships produced in this plant.

I think, dear comrades, that a number of plants in our country may follow the example of the shipbuilding workers in looking after quality. I would, however, like to stress, as follows: We are now looking for a comprehensive solution to the quality problem. This is a problem of truly crucial importance for the present and future of building mature socialism. In this context one logical question poses itself: What makes it necessary to discuss production quality at an authoritative forum such as the National Party Conference?

In the first place, the question of production quality is of tremendous economic importance. To ensure high quality production means that the existing labor resources and the production capacities must produce more consumer values than the available raw materials, fuel, and energy. This means that the difficulties in raw materials and energy problems should be successfully overcome and that the possibility for a decisive reduction in the share of production capital investments in the national income be created. To produce more high quality production -- this further means economizing labor in all its forms in the production of one unit of consumer value.

This actually means achieving an even more dynamic and more stable economic growth and strengthening our country's economic power.

In the second place, the question of increasing the quality of production is of tremendous social importance. This means ensuring the production of high quality goods satisfying the greater, more important, and more numerous needs of the members of our socialist society, in accordance with their increased purchasing power. This means more comprehensively accomplishing the main socioeconomic task assigned by the 12th BCP Congress.

In the third place, the question of increasing production quality is of tremendous importance for our international economic ties. We can effectively develop our national economy and rapidly develop our economic potential only by participating in international economic relations and in the economic integration of the socialist community in particular.

Our export possibilities will be restricted unless we drastically improve our production quality. This is why the improvement of quality is the main prerequisite for improving the competitive capacity of our production and for intensifying and expanding our participation in the international division of labor.

In the fourth place, the question of improving production quality is of tremendous ideological-political importance. To insure the production of high-quality goods means that real socialism may even more fully manifest itself in a society where the entire production process is implemented in the nterest of the working people and for the people's benefit. This means, on the other hand, asserting and developing the conviction of the socialist working people -- particularly of youths -- that socialism is a living society. It means strengthening their feeling of pride of living and working under socialism. All this actually means asserting and developing the socialist way of life, educating a manysided, ideologically developed socialist individual. On the international scale, however, under the competition between the two social systems, it means enhancing the attractive force of real socialism for the millions of working people in all countries.

It is true that the BCP has always taken into consideration the importance of production quality. Why is it now, and following the 12th BCP congress, the BCP Central Committee plenums, the congresses of public organizations, and in the new Labor Code Concepts that we are speaking with particular emphasis and concern about the production of high-quality goods? This is so, comrades, because a great contradiction is beginning to manifest itself and to develop in our socialist society. This is a contradiction between the insufficiently high level of production quality, between the relatively slow rate of its increase, on the one hand, and the great socioeconomic tasks, the solution of which we are striving for in building developed socialism in our country. This contradiction is beginning to increasingly influence our general socioeconomic development. We would commit a great and ineradicable mistake if we fail to see this problem and if we fail to adopt all necessary measures to overcome it.

The contradiction which I am talking about and which fills us all with concern is actually manifesting itself in three directions, which can be described as follows:

In the first place, it most clearly manifests itself to all of us, when Bulgarian citizens prefer to purchase (?foreign goods) to satisfy their needs. The reason for this can also be explained differently but the main reason for it lies in the lower quality of our production.

In the second place, this contradiction also emanates from the quality of the local equipment and the local raw materials which we are using.

We must frankly admit that nothing is up to the level of necessary standards in the production of our machinebuilding industry or in the raw materials used. The material-technical base built on our own equipment is not satisfactory as regards mechanization, the automation of production, or labor productivity. As to the equipment we are now using, let us not forget that it will determine the level of automation and mechanization as well as the rates of speed of labor productivity for the next 10 or 15 years.

It is necessary once more to stress categorically that we are talking here about comprehensive automation, which is based on the highest achievements of contemporary scientific-technical progress, which is why we cannot fail to devote the greatest attention to this problem. We cannot fail to impose the highest requirements on the technical level and the quality of production in all branches, especially with regard to the technical level and quality of machine building production, which obviously is of the greatest importance.

In the third place, because of the open character of our economy, the aforementioned contradiction is manifesting itself quite strongly in our foreign economic relations. In selling lower quality products and purchasing higher quality ones, the discrepancy between our exports and imports is constantly increasing, something that is to our disadvantage. This, naturally, has its effect on our national income and upon the rates of speed of its further increase, and hence upon the rates of speed at which our people's living standard will increase.

Thus, comrades, the economic, social, international, political, and ideologicial importance of our production quality, the overcoming of the contradictions between the state of quality and the socioeconomic tasks in our development impose the following conclusion: The problem of improving production quality is a key problem of BCP policy for a dynamic and effective national economic development, a key problem of our global strategy in building a mature socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I hope you will permit me, now, if only briefly, to review the state of our production quality. There is no doubt that our industry today is producing goods of such functional qualities and consumer assets that we could only dream about a few years ago. These successes, however, are only successes as compared with the past. We have pointed out more than once that the measuring stick for quality must be the highest achievements of worldwide scientific-technical progress, that we must compare our achievements to those of the advanced countries with which we must compete on the international market. The measuring stick for our production can and must be the high and ever developing demands of our population and of our national economy. From this point of view, we must frankly admit the following: The quality of our production is lagging behind that of the developed countries. What is more, we are seriously lagging behind even in improving quality in the production branches in which we are specialized and which decisively determine our future participation in the international division of labor, and above all, our participation in socialist economic integration.

Because of the poor quality of our goods, in 1982 we even lost some of the markets we had already conquered in the past. How can we describe the relatively lower quality of our production? In the most general terms we can say that our products have relatively lower consumer qualities than the products put out by a number of countries and offered on international markets.

The reliability of our national production, for example, is lower. As is known, we are great producers of calculating equipment.

It has a relatively high level. The reliability of this product is lower than that of the leading producing countries. It is necessary to decisively improve the methods of current control over the electronic elements, assemblies, semifinished products, as all producers do in the advanced countries. It is true that this would increase the planned material expenditures, but the increase of production expenditures for annual production, production worth over 1 billion leva, would amount to only 7-8 million leva. As we see, such expenditures would pay for themselves many times thanks to the higher consumer quality of the goods. The same applies to the situation with electric cars and motor cars, in which case the producers of details and assemblies must organize control and testing of their goods, while the assembly plants must stop the poor quality goods at their very entrance. This will reduce complaints and the expenditures in foreign currency which are now being spent for the so-called pre-sale service. We could point out similar cases in connection with a number of goods. Without exaggerating, we can say that reliability is a weak point in the majority of our goods.

The main reason for this is our delay in electronization of production and of control over quality. The majority of our production is more material-consuming and energy-consuming than similar goods produced in other countries. Many of our machines are from 20-30 percent to twice as heavy as the machines produced by the firms with the best reputation. Because of the low quality of metals, the machines and equipment are becoming heavier. Under these circumstances, how can our production compete in the conditions of the existing raw material and energy crisis?

Even the functional and esthetic indexes of our production are much lower, especially in the machine-building industry. Let us take, for example, agricultural machines. They are expensive and have many shortcomings. As a result of the poor quality of our combines and of the technical equipment for the cultivation of semimountainous areas, we are forced to export food and other goods in short supply in order to ensure the import of the necessary agricultural equipment. Thus, despite the progress achieved, the goods produced by our tailoring, footwear, and knitwear industries are considerably lagging behind the goods produced by other leading countries in these branches. Work on our production goods is uncomfortable. The majority of goods produced in our enterprises have not yet been adapted to the contemporary demands for a minimum expenditure of energy on the part of the working man. There are also numerous shortcomings in our goods in the quality of their finishing. In this respect there are no exceptions; this fact applies to all our industrial branches. This shortcoming is particularly evident in the chemical industry, in machine building, and electronics. This is the reason for the majority of the complaints we are receiving. The poor technical and functional standards of our goods are considerably damaging our foreign trade potential. In many cases, the difference in prices for similar goods is 20-40 percent to the advantage of our competitors. The sum of our losses alone, suffered by individual ministries in this respect, amounted to more than 10 million leva in 1981. I am talking about statistical data that have been published, and this does not include the poor quality, since it is impossible to express it in statistics. As compared with 1981, these losses are 68 percent higher this year.

The following losses were suffered by the individual ministries as a result of poor quality: 40 percent for the Agroindustrial Union, 26 percent for the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, 25 percent for the Ministry of Machine Building and Electronics. As for the situation on the domestic market, it is the following: In 1982 the main directorate of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Services carried out partial inspections, as a result of which poor quality goods worth over 56 million leva have been blocked. How many more poor quality goods have been sold to the Bulgarian people?

Comrades, in recent years considerable financial resources have been allocated in our country for the purchase and introduction of new technical equipment and new technologies. A vast network of scientific-research institutes and applied engineering organizations has developed. The qualifications of working people have improved. The material incentive and the sense of responsibility for high quality production have increased and improved. Despite all this, a drastic change which is necessary and desired has not yet taken place. Even those goods that we are beginning to produce under foreign licenses -- we are making them deteriorate, we are Bulgarianizing them by putting the mark of low cultural standards on them, from which production is suffering so much. There are hardly any cases where the quality of certain goods produced in our country under another license is better than that of the original producer. All this obliges us to thoroughly analyze the real causes of the unsatisfactory character of our production quality. What are these causes?

The main cause is that the question of quality is not yet affecting the basic interests of the producers, that this question has not yet become the main concern of the enterprises, of the workers' collectives themselves. Only the organs of the departments for technical control in the enterprises are presently concerned with the improvement of quality within the enterprises.

The second cause is that in economic management we all still continue to be the slaves of the volume indexes. For many years our efforts, out of necessity, concentrated on the satisfaction of quantitative needs. It is true that habit is very strong. Although we speak all the time about quality, because of habit we continue to strive mainly for the implementation of the plan, according to its volume. The economic cadres continue to serve and respect the volume indexes. We must admit that even the party organs are concerned about and exert strong pressure for the implementation of such indexes.

The third cause is that incentives today also apply to volume indexes. This trend is so strong that even the sanctions imposed for the nonfulfillment of quality indexes fail to exert an essential influence, either on the funds of the enterprises and economic organizations or on the labor renumerations of the workers' collectives. Especially as regards the setting of prices, high prices are set lightheartedly for goods by simply changing the names of the products, without demanding decisive quality improvements. Thus the difference between quality and prices, in the case of numerous goods, is to the disadvantage of the consumers and the national economy as a whole.

I will once more cite the example of the machine-building sector. There the prices of some machines are growing more rapidly than labor productivity. As a result of this, the fund-consuming rate is increasing, while the profitability rate is being reduced. This is the price of the unrealistic prices existing in our machine-building industry.

The fourth cause lies in the unsatisfactory technical and technological level of the developments of applied engineering organizations. It is an obvious fact that the planning, designing, and technological development of certain Bulgarian goods are not up to world standards. The scientific organizations are mainly responsible for this. However, the economic organizations are also responsible. The same applies to the ministries and to the Committee of Science and Technical Progress. These organizations must demand from the engineering institutions and from the engineering-technical organizations such designs and technologies of goods as to ensure the production of high quality and cheap production. Let us put it figuratively: If you want to dance, you must first pay the musicians.

The fifth cause is the violation of the technological, production, and labor discipline. We have produced goods meeting high technical standards. We have several modern technologies available. We have highly-qualified cadres in our country. Under these circumstances the nonobservance of discipline and the responsiblility of those immediately involved are the only reasons for poor-quality production. We frequently find such examples in the case of electric cars and motor cars. For example: We encounter poor shape welding, poor-quality coating, incorrectly installed driving equipment, incorrectly mounted parts, faulty braking systems, incorrectly drilled holes, and incorrectly shaped supports. In the case of thin plates, we can find incorrectly shaped and twisted parts. In the pharmaceutical industry, we can find defective ampuls and non-sterile goods. In the tailoring industry we can find incorrect measurements. In the furniture industry, we can find defective coatings, twisted doors, as well as shortcomings in working out details. In canned foods, we can find foreign objects, pieces of broken glass, and so forth.

The sixth cause is the investment process. Our investment policy has not yet been directed toward ensuring high production quality. Not many capital investments are devoted to the development of progressive technical methods and for the application of new technical equipment, as well as for the improvement of the socialist organization of work. The designing organizations, as well, are not striving for high quality in the production of the goods they are designing and planning.

The seventh cause is the imperfect system of managing scientific-technical progress. Until now, the economic mechanism has not been able to break the vicious circle which surrounds the problem of quickly introducing the most modern and highly effective scientific-technical achievements.

The eighth cause is the existing system of quality evaluation. It is mostly subjective, and cannot withstand comparison with the indexes of the best world examples. There is no account of whether requirements correspond to the possibilites of production. Even those products of ours of the highest quality cannot make a breakthrough on the foreign market, and they do not enjoy a good reception on the domestic market.

Those, comrades, are the main reasons for the unsatisfactory state of the quality of our articles. What are the ways leading out of this state? First of all, I would like to point out: We can achieve a fundamental change in our production quality mainly on the basis of consistently applying the economic approach and its mechanism. To think that we can solve such a cardinal problem by relying on administrative measures only, on the administrative method of production management, or on agitation and propaganda only, is to deceive ourselves. We must solve the production problems in their dialectical connection with and dependence on our economic mechanism. The experience of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries shows that developing and applying a more perfect economic approach and mechanism in managing the modern socialist economy is not a one-time method but a complex and continuous process. The economic mechanism is a comprehensive factor that regulates the conscious activity of millions of our society's people. It must unconditionally be a socialist economic mechanism that pursues the direction of the interests of the person, the collective, and society.

However, can we wait for the creation of such a perfect economic mechanism, and only then to begin solving the problem of improving production quality? No! Because the problem of quality does not tolerate postponement --not today and not tomorrow. It is necessary to begin an immediate, major, and highly organized effort, along with having a new vision and new attitude toward the problems of production quality.

What do I mean? First of all -- the improvement of production quality must be directly insured in all spheres of the production process. This process is determined by many factors: technical, technological, material, economic, special, and so forth. It depends on the level and success of scientific research, construction and psychological developments, and on the general technical and technological preparation of the cadres. Planning, management, discipline, professional qualifications, and so forth must be subjected to the issue of improving production.

The problem of improving production quality must be fundamentally solved. To this issue we must direct the main forces of our entire scientific front. Our entire scientific policy, scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries, acquiring research papers, and having exchange visits of specialists -- they all must serve the goal of improving production quality. In this situation, what does it mean to solve in a complex way the problems of quickly improving production quality?

First of all, it is necessary to quickly introduce the leading and modern achievements of contemporary scientific-technical progress. This requires immediate reconstruction of the activity of the plants and the economic organizations, engineering organizations, and scientific research institutes. The new scientific methods and decisions created by world science must be quickly applied and transforemd into practical knowledge, builders and technologists, and our inventors must not only try to reach the achievements of other countries but themselves to search for and apply innovative solutions, constructions, and technologies.

At the 1982 December BCP Central Committee Plenum, we paid attention to the issue of modernizing production. The realistic modernization of production requires the ability and readiness to replace obsolete production. For years we have been producing obsolete products that inflict losses on the internal market and exports. We cannot tolerate this situation anymore. Furthermore, while modernizing obsolete production we must approach the issue not with one but with several variants. We must be clear about the issue of the quality of the new production that will replace the obsolete one. The new articles must have a higher technological level, more esthetic shape, and lower material, energy, and labor cost. There must be fewer requirements for maintaining these products, however; this will strengthen our effort to protect labor and the natural environment.

The complex approach we are discussing means, in the second place, that the problems of quality must be solved at all stages of the production cycle. The struggle for higher quality begins with research, with construction and technological developments, and ends with marketing the products and maintaining them in a useful state. This continuous link between research activity, development, production, and use can be a reliable guarantee of higher quality.

Our approach must be such that the products we produced must correspond to the production quality of the developed countries, not only in everything related to construction and technological developments, but throughout the production process. We must not forget that the quality of all production requires quality raw materials, materials, details, and assemblies. The struggle for high quality begins with providing the raw materials. It begins with the proper selection of agricultural plants and animal breeding stock, and passes through all subsequent stages. In practice, this means to transfer the stress everywhere from the struggle to remove defects from finished production to taking preventive measures throughout the entire technological cycle. This is one of the main directions of the multiple-goal-oriented approach, while solving the problems of production quality.

The complex approach toward production quality also requires a new approach toward the standards and the norms and technical conditions. The complex approach also includes the requirement of a high qualification and training of cadres. Professional and educational training are equally important. We cannot achieve high-quality production with unqualified, uneducated, ignorant and inexperienced cadres. What does this mean? On the one hand this means that every plant and every economic organization must create conditions to constantly elevate the level of general education training and professional qualifications. On the other hand, the modernization of production must be performed by making appropriate preparations and improving the qualification of the executive and other cadres in accordance with the requirements of improving production quality. In the third place, the complex approach toward quality encompasses the entire mechanism of management: planning, financing, setting prices, incentives, control, and so forth.

It is necessary, first of all, to decisively improve planning. Production quality must affect the entire plan, become the core of all its components. As a basic index and criterion for assessing results, quality must be sought in all economic spheres, and be a component element of our material, stock, and financial-foreign currency balances. Without it we cannot guarantee a basic solution to the production quality issue. It would be correct to solve the problems in this area simultaneously with the introduction of the new mechanism, which will be activated at the beginning of 1984 and on the basis of the practice of introducing necessary changes during the next 5-year period. The problem of the relationship between quality and price requires special attention. Until now, prices have been increased faster than production quality. This is a practice that must decisively be stopped. What is to be done? International experience shows that higher quality often demands additional expenditures, and thus it is more difficult to acquire the necessary profit. Still, the normal thing is that the price should correspond not with what the producer thinks about the quality of his production, but with its real consumer qualities. It is abnormal to require a higher price for a lower-quality product. The normal thing is to ask higher prices for higher-quality goods. The normal thing is to require lower prices for lower-quality goods. Obsolete production must have a sharply reduced price. Only then will producers, consumers, and society in general be interested in improving production quality.

Serious attention must be paid to the relations between quality and wages. The worker produces what he is paid to produce. As long as the state pays for quantity only, production quality will naturally be unsatisfactory. The production of lower-quality goods must be considered an attempt against socialist property. It is only correct that collectives that produce lower-quality goods must suffer all the economic consequences. Production that does not correspond to the quality requirements must not be accepted, even from a quantitative point of view, because it does not satisfy its consumers. The losses of lower-quality production have had to be covered by the state. This is an abnormal situation which no longer can be permitted to exist. In general, we all must understand that production of lower quality means in the final account the destruction of the natural wealth, regardless of whether this happens at the cost of the state, the producers, or the consumers. In all cases, it is the society that loses, as well as the working people, who are deprived of material goods.

Our domestic and foreign trade organizations must be uncompromising in their quality requirements. An atmosphere of all-people control over the quality of the goods and the level of the population's services must be created. Those who are covering up the real situation of quality, who are not providing honest information about the complaints and about the returned goods, and those who hide damages become accomplices in a crime, and they must be held responsible from economic and other points of view.

The producer is a central figure. He carries the main responsibility for quality. He must answer for the quality while receiving the designs and the technologies throughout the production process, and in marketing, using, and maintaining the products. Only with such an attitude will the producer always pay attention to the quality and sense the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets.

Three principles related to responsibility must be introduced into management of the production process. The first: Simultaneously with enhancing the place, role, and hierarchy of the economy, the responsibility for quality must also be increased. Second: Management must undertake preventive control, which will allow it to reveal and remove the deviations when and where they emerge, and not look for them after the product has already been finally completed. The third principle involves quality control. All producers must actively participate in control, especially the control of cooperatively-produced goods. Thus they will be able to control the work of those who are preceding them in the chain of the production process.

Achieving high quality must be reviewed as a matter of the workers' honor, and of the prestige of the workers' collectives and the individual workers. Production quality depends on all those involved in our national economic system. Each of us has an impact on production quality, some in a positive and some in a negative sense. Now the task is to create such a social climate that everyone will understand the problem of higher quality. The high quality of our production must be elevated to the status of a cult, in the literal and in the theoretical meaning of this concept.

We have hitherto introduced numerous systems and initiatives for the improvement of quality. However, comrades, all these initiatives and systems failed to affect the basic core of the process that determines the level of production quality. In order to achieve this, the question of quality must be submitted to the workers' collective as part of their functions as masters of socialist property. The workers' collective is not only master of the means of production, but also of the goods produced, from which it obtains an income. The workers' collective must become the true guarantor of the high quality of its production. This is why every workers' collective must work with zero shortcomings. Its products must be accepted as delivered. The quality of production must become the determining criterion in evaluating the results of the work of every working man, of each workers' collective, of each leader and leading organ at different levels of the social system.

This comprehensive approach demands decisive measures in strengthening socialist discipline. Lofty and conscious planning, designing, technological, labor, financial, and currency discipline, discipline in everything and everywhere, discipline in implementing everyone's obligations and tasks, regardless of the question whether the person is a worker, a specialist, or leader -- these are the necessary conditions without which we cannot move even a step further along the path of achieving high quality.

The task now is not simply to overcome certain negative phenomena, but to turn the attention of the party, the state, and the entire people to these problems. The task now is that from the central party and state organs down to the smallest administrative, public link, in every workers' collective, every working place, an atmosphere of intolerance should be created toward violators of discipline and against squanderers of socialist property.

We can no longer work in the old way -- this must be understood by everyone, everywhere. The struggle for consolidating discipline must be waged by all workers and specialists. They represent the overwhelming majority of our working people.

In this struggle an important role is played by personal example, the principleminded behavior of leaders, and of executive cadres -- the Communists, the BZNS members, the Komsomol members, and the nonparty leading functionaries. The role of criticism and self-criticism in all strata of our public must also be considerably enhanced. Criticism and self-criticism must be creative and constructive; they must promote our progress.

Comrades, quality is necessary in all spheres and activities of our life. High and constantly improving quality guarantees rapid progress, while poor quality supports slow movement. Poor quality perhaps even guarantees stagnation. This is now the question: Can we implement the tasks that we have assigned to ourselves? Yes, we can accomplish these tasks; we are capable of this. We have a powerful material basis. We have a scientific-technical potential. We have cadres who are the guiding forces for the specific accomplishments. We also have opportunities to reorganize our material basis, to develop our scientific potential; we have opportunities to improve the qualifications of workers. We greatly rely on the assistance of the Soviet Union, on the ever-closer integration of the scientific-technical and production potential of the CEMA member countries. Despite the restrictions imposed by American imperialism, we will also in the future continue to use the opportunities for production-technical cooperation with firms from the developed Western countries, for the purchase of vanguard technologies, of highly productive equipment, licenses, and so forth.

We are deeply convinced that the solution of the production quality problem is within the possibilities and forces of our party and people. What is more, we must definitely stress that right now is the moment to impose a radical solution on this problem. The situation is such and I will repeat it again: Unless we carry out a drastic change in improving our production quality, we will, as early as in the forthcoming years, have difficulties in implementing this task and we will lose positions in the international division of labor. This would inevitably exert an effect on the dynamism and effectiveness of our economic growth and on our plans for the country's socioeconomic development as well as on the working people's living standard. The struggle for improvement of production quality will meet many similar obstacles. This struggle must defeat formalism, bureaucratic methods, negligence, lack of discipline, irresponsibility, wastefulness, stagnation, and routine ways. And in certain places it will meet the conscious opposition of those who take advantage of this. Our party is a strong party; it will cope with all these obstacles and shortcomings.

Comrades, the national conference will be held in less than a year. The social importance, the scope and the depth of the problem of quality -- all these things, which will all be discussed at the conference -- demand something new from all of us in our approach to the conference. What is this new element? It is the fact that we will not wait for the decisions of the conference, and only then, start implementing its decisions. On the contrary: We must face the conference with well-prepared theoretical positions, with practical programs, and with real changes in production activities. This drastic change certainly will not occur in only a few months. But there is no time for any delay, no time for waiting.

What is necessary? It is necessary that we should immediately start work. The industrial branches, the okrugs, and the ministries must report to the conference on the first practical results. This is what must be the main element in the preparation for the very implementation of the conference. The question in connection with this new approach is: Toward what should we concentrate our common efforts?

First of all, the government and the ministries, the trusts and enterprises, as well as the agroindustrial and industrial-agrarian complexes -- they must all clarify, submit, and solve by the end of this year the question of the place of quality in the new economic mechanism system. They must find material and moral means, and incentives to make every working man and every workers' collective produce high-quality goods. At the beginning of 1984 these incentives must actually be in force throughout our entire economy.

Second, we must organize a comprehensive control over the quality of work and production in all collectives, with the participation of all direct managers and leading cadres, as well as under the supervision of the party organizations. As a result of such investigations, the causes of poor quality must be uncovered and measures for improving it must be found, and responsibilities for the situation must be established. Special attention should be devoted to the problem of production modernization.

It is particularly urgent to determine the priority goods that within the remaining 3 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan must be raised to a worldwide level. Courageous, creative solutions and measures are needed in this respect, and they must be implemented in timely fashion.

Third, the problems of quality must be placed at the center of attention of our science. In their working programs and in the contractual relations with economic enterprises and organizations, our higher educational institutions must devote attention to their definite goals and tasks. The applied engineering organizations, in order to justify their existence, must establish well-founded plans for the application of progressive technologies and for high-quality goods. Specific programs and specific accomplished work is necessary in this respect.

Fourth, the public organizations, and especially the trade unions and the Komsomol, must devote their efforts to solution of the problem of a drastic change in quality. I do not doubt that this will also be a goal of our comrades in the BZNS, of the organizations belonging to the Fatherland Front, of the scientific-technical unions, of the mass media, and all our public.

Fifth, as in the solution of this great problem in our socialist construction today, too, the basic share of work and responsibility will be carried by the party organizations. They must create an atmosphere of intensity, a creative, specific analytical approach to quality. No general talk, no fanfares are necessary. All we need is a businesslike spirit. The ideological-educational work of party organs and organizations is to explain in clear language, understandable by everyone, and to give an unmistakable answer to the question of why high quality is now an urgent commandment and necessity and what this means for every worker, for every socialist economic organization.

The party organizations must create conditions so that the voice of the specialists and their opinions, as well as the opinions of the workers, may be heard. All proposals and recommendations must be most carefully studied, but each of them must receive a public answer before the collective, whether the proposal is accepted by the collective or not, and why it is not accepted.

The party organs and organizations must adopt measures to increase discipline and responsibility at all levels, for a conscious approach to the question of quality on the party of all cadres, all Communists and all working people. There must be a new wind, which will sweep away all manifestations of irresponsibility toward this problem, which is of basic importance to us.

Comrades, we, our party, and all working people understand what production quality means to us. We will devote all our efforts and knowledge, all our experience, all our sense of responsibility, in order to fulfill this demand on our time. Under the leadership of the BCP, and today, too, as always, our people will be victorious -- and no one has any doubts about this -- in the battle for the improvement of production quality, for an even more accelerated socioeconomic upsurge of our dear motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [prolonged and stormy applause, cheers]

POLITBURO, NEW CULTURE COMMITTEE MEET 27 MAY

AU271851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] A meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat took place tonight at the Boyana residence with the newly-elected Committee of Culture.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FOREIGN CHURCH DELEGATES

AU011527 Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 1 June 83

["T. Zhivkov Receives Foreign Clerics" -- BTA headline; spelling of names as received]

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the heads of the foreign church delegations on visit here for the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the restoration of the Bulgarian Patriarchy.

The Bulgarian leader greeted cordially the guests. He said that in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and all the other religious communities enjoy complete freedom of religion and faith, guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the state.

He pointed out the positive role played by the Bulgarian Orthodox Church in preserving the literature and the national self-consciousness of the Bulgarians during the ages of foreign bondage. The Bulgarian Orthodox Church now supports the peaceful foreign policy of the state.

Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim, who accompanies the guests, informed Mr Todor Zhivkov of the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the restoration of the Bulgarian Patriarcy. He thanked once again for the assistance rendered by the government in restoring the ancient patriarchy prestige of the church. Patriarch Makism emphasized the favourable conditions created by the socialist state for the church to carry out its mission and expressed the support of the church to the state for the further prosperity of Bulgaria, of her peace policy and friendly cooperation with all countries and peoples. He made Mr Todor Zhivkov familiar with the active participation of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church in the struggle for preservation of peace in the world, against the nuclear threat.

On behalf of the guests, Pimen -- patriarch of Moscow and the whole Russia -- thanked Mr Todor Zhivkov for the meeting and informed him in brief of the contribution of the clerics and churches to the efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and defend the world peace.

Present at the reception were: Pimen -- patriarch of Moscow; Nicholas VI -- patriarch of Alexandria; Ilia II -- patriarch of Georgia; Bishop Panteleimon -- representative of the Universal Patriarch in Istanbul; Bishop Vassili -- representative of the Antiochian Patriarchy in Damascus; Bishop Isidor -- representative of the Patriarch of Jerusalem; Bishop Danilo -- representative of the Serbian Patriarchy; Bishop Theoctiste -- representative of the Romanian Patriarchy; Bishop Varnava -- representative of the Cypriot Archbishopry; Bishop Dorotei -- head of the Czechoslovak Orthodox Church; Bishop Theodosii -- head of the Japanese Orthodox Church; Archbishop Dirair -- representative of the Armenian Church; Bishop Matheos -- representative of the Malabar Church in India; Monsignor Jean Francois Arrigui -- representative of the Vatican; Archbishop Coque -- representative of the old Catholic Church in Switzerland; Bishop Mancthelow -- representative of the Anglican Church; Dr Paul Abrecht -- representative of the World Church Council; Bishop Kalinik -- representative of the conference of the European Churches; and Bishop Filaret -- representative of the Christian Peace Conference.

VISIT BY USSR EDUCATION MINISTRY DELEGATION

Minister Received by Filipov

AU271626 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 27 May 83

[Summary] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mikhail Prokofyev, USSR minister of education, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Education as head of a Soviet education delegation. The meeting was attended by Aleksandur Fol, minister of education.

Protocol Signed

AU281404 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Ministry of Education headed by Academician Mikhail Prokofyev, minister of education, visited our country from 23 to 28 May 1983 [dates as heard].

This morning a protocol was signed on the results of the Soviet delegation's visit. The protocol assesses the main trends of the joint work to continue drawing closer together and further perfecting education and training as well as improving the professional qualifications of teachers' cadres.

The protocol was signed by Prof Aleksandur Fol, minister of education and by Academician Mikhail Prokovyev, USSR minister of education.

TERESHKOVA-LED USSR WOMEN'S DELEGATION ARRIVES

Meeting With Lagadinova

AU301909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] On 30 May a delegation of the Committee of USSR Women led by Valentina Tereshkova, chairman of the committee, arrived in Sofia. The Soviet delegation met with the leadership of the Committee of Bulgarian Women, members of its bureau, and veterans of the Bulgarian women's movement.

Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the Committee of Bulgarian Women, cordially greeted Valentina Tereshkova on the 20th anniversary of her space flight and briefed the Soviet guests on the activity of Bulgarian women in constructing the developed socialist society in Bulgaria, and the tasks solved by them in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

Valentina Tereshkova spoke about the contribution of Soviet women in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congtess and their active participation in the struggle for preserving world peace.

Meeting With Kubadinski

AU311540 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] On 31 May Comrade Pencho Kubadinski received Valentina Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, who is visiting Bulgaria. He awarded her with the honor of the Golden Fatherland Front Badge on her activity for developing, strengthening, and expanding Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

FURTHER ON 'DAYS OF CSSR ECONOMY AND TECHNOLOGY'

Filipov Receives CSSR's Gerle

AU010918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] On 1 Jun Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, who is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the Days of CSSR Economy and Technology. The meeting was attended by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation, and by the two countries' ambassadors, Petur Danailov and Jaroslav Hejna.

CSSR Delegation Departs

AU011516 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] The CSSR Government economic delegation led by Ladislav Gerle, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Government and chairman of the Czechoslovak side of the Bulgarian-Czechosolvak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has left Bulgaria.

The delegation was seen off at the Sofia Airport by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of this committee, by deputy ministers, and other officials.

PUGWASH SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN PLOVDIV 31 MAY

AU311418 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Plovdiv, May 31 (BTA) -- "The role of the small countries for Europe's security" -- this is the theme of the Pugwash symposium which began in Plovdiv today. It is attended by outstanding scientists - fighters for peace of 22 countries.

The symposium was opened by Prof Dorothy Hogkin, president of the Pugwash Movement of Scientists for Peace.

The main report was read out by the president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Academician Angel Balevski. He pointed out that the typical thing about the small countries in Europe is that irrespective of their participation in different military blocs they are taking realistic stands concerning the processes of detente in Europe. They really show that they are interested in creating a sound political climate on the continent as a condition for the development of all-round cooperation and peaceful relations.

Acad Angel Balevski dwelt on Bulgaria's contribution to consolidating the peace and security in Europe and in the world, on the peoples' cooperation and understandings.

The debates on the report began afterwards which will throw light on the problems of setting up nuclear-free zones in different parts of the continent, increasing the mutual trust as a necessary factor of security in the relations between states in favour of security and detente.

A seminar of the young scientitsts -- participants in the Pugwash movement will be held within the framework of the symposium.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF COOPERATIVES HOLDS CONGRESS

Polednik Address

LD281832 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee, who is heading a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, Federal Government and National Front Central Committee, spoke at the Ninth Congress of the Central Council of Cooperatives, which opened today in Prague.

In his speech, he emphasized that the Czechoslovak Cooperative movement has done a great deal of work in the last 5 years, the main part of which has contributed to the further economic and social development of the country, to satisfying the needs and interests of our people. It has further extended and consolidated its ranks, and assumed an irreplaceable role in the life of our society. You are assessing the results you have achieved soberly, in a relevant, critical, and demanding way, Jindrich Polednik continued, and went on to say that this is a responsible approach to work, and one of the important prerequisites for determining realistic tasks and for the further progress both of the whole of society and of the cooperative movement.

Comrade Jindrich Polednik went on to recall the history of the Czechoslovak cooperative movement, stressing that in the period of the construction of socialist society, too, the cooperatives are an inherent part of our economy and the political system of our society.

Jindrich Polednik valued the fact that our cooperatives back the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front, and that they express their determination to do everything to ensure the success of the present fateful struggle being waged by honest people the world over against the danger of war and for the preservation of peace. At the recent CPCZ annual meetings and conferences a great deal was said about what we have achieved in the eighties, and about the direction in which our forces must now be channeled, Comrade Jindrich Polednik went on. Above all, it is necessary to learn how to manage better, and to support the broad initiative of the people.

At the end of his speech at the Ninth Congress of the Central Committee of Cooperatives, Comrade Jindrich Polednik assured the cooperative members of the full support of our Communist Party, of the socialist state, and of the whole of the National Front in their deserving work.

Congress Ends

LD291732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] The Ninth Congress of the Central Council of Cooperatives ended in Prague today with a debate, the election of supreme bodies and the adoption of final documents. The proceedings were attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government, and the National Front Central Committee, headed by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Jindrich Zahradnik was reelected chairman of the Central Council of Cooperatives. The delegates approved a letter of greetings to the CPCZ Central Committee in which they stressed that the cooperative movement will do everything possible to fulfill the tasks arising for the movement from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and individual sessions of its Central Committee.

In a resolution addressed to the Peace Committee, the delegates condemned world imperialism for escalating the feverish arms race and expressed their full support for the peace program of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union.

In a resolution adopted at the close of the congress the delegates stressed the need to unify and coordinate the course of action of all cooperative unions, and to combine their strength and resources for making more effective use of them. They went on to underscore that raising the contribution of the cooperative movement to the community in general calls for substantially raising the quality of all members' work and striving for greater effectiveness.

CPCZ COMMITTEE SECRETARIES DISCUSS AGRICULTURE

AU251406 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 83 p 2

["(Z)"-signed report: "Conference of CPCZ Regional Secretaries"]

[Text] Prague, 23 May -- A conference of regional committee secretaries for party work in agriculture, chaired by Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and also attended by Julius Varga, head of the department for party work in agriculture, the food industry, forestry and water economy, as well as by the ministers of agriculture and food, was held in Prague on Monday.

The conference dealt with the results achieved in agriculture and the food industry in ensuring the tasks set for this year, and with other topical tasks of party-political work after the annual member meetings and the party's district and regional conferences.

The session appraised the generally positive results achieved in the effort to ensure the tasks planned for this year. Good prerequisites are being established for ensuring the planned agricultural production and the smooth supplies of foodstuffs to the market in 1983. However, maximum attention must be concentrated in the coming period on a timely and good completion of the second phase of spring field chores, particularly in the production of bulk fodder, sugar beets, and vegetables. The favorable development of the vegetation must be used for creating the necessary reserves in fodder.

Likewise, thrifty use of grain fodder, fuel, and energy is a pressing task.

It was stated that an important prerequisite for the fulfillment of these tasks is the consistent implementation of the principles of the improved system of planned agriculture management, the development of the working people's initiative, and raising the standards of party work.

HUSAK RECEIVES URUGUAYAN CP LEADER ARISMENDI

LD261430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee, who is visiting Czechoslovakia. Comrade Gustav Husak presented to Rodney Arismendi the Order of Friendship, which was awarded to him on the occasion of his 70th birthday for services in the development of fraternal relations between the two communist parties and relations of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Uruguay.

The meeting of comrades Gustav Husak and Rodney Arismendi was attended by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other figures.

CPCZ STUDY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

LD310914 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] A CPCZ Central Committee study delegation led by Ludovit Pezlar, presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, has left for Ulan Bator. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

LUKANOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU261941 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA) -- Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, received the minister of industry and energetics of Mozambique, Mr Antonio Branco. At the ensuing talks the two sides discussed the possibilities for expanding cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of geology, mining, power generation, local and the light industries. Special attention was paid to the forms of mutual contacts and concrete objects of cooperation were determined. Mr Rumen Serbezov, minister of the Bulgarian light industry, attended the meeting.

BRIEFS

LENART AT WORKERS' MEETING -- Today at the national Duslo Sala corporation, Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, attended a political and economic working conference of the builders of the Rubber Chemicals 1 Antioxident CV Construction Project. At the conference, an international combine pledge was made to complete ahead of schedule the individual stages of construction and installation of equipment for this socially important construction project. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 May 83 LD]

ADN CARRIES OBITUARY FOR WRITER ANNA SEGHERS

LD021214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0908 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers have published the following obituary on the death of Anna Seghers:

Admired and respected worldwide as a writer, our honored comrade Anna Seghers, honorary president of the GDR Writers' Union, died 1 June 1983 at age 82.

Our party, our entire people, and the socialist GDR have lost an outstanding, battle-tested, steadfast communist who devoted her whole life, her knowledge and ability, her rich work, to the struggle of the working class for socialism and peace.

Anna Seghers was a writer of world importance. Her work demonstrated the unity and continuity of German socialist-realist literature of this century, which is diversely rooted in the humanist traditions of German and world culture. Her political and literary work demonstrates that active socialist literature and art receives its inspiration from the revolutionary workers' movement and its Marxist-Leninist ideology. Comrade Anna Seghers' life was characterized by the most important events of the 20th century.

Born 19 November, 1900, daughter of art dealer Reiling in Mainz, young Netty grew up in an environment which fostered an interest in art. From 1919 she studied philology, history, history of art, and sinology in Colonge and Heidelberg and received her doctorate in 1924 with a widely acclaimed dissertation on Rembrandt.

Soon she found her way into the working class movement and into the Marxist-Leninist vanguard. In 1928 she became a member of the German Communist Party. Since then the positions of the revolutionary workers' movement determined her life and artistic work. In the book "Aufstand der Fischer von St. Barbara", which was awarded the Kleist Prize and which appeared in 1928 under her pseudonym Anna Seghers, she took the part of those without rights and the suppressed.

As a member of the Union of Proletarian-Revolutionary Writers she participated in the 1930 Congress of the International Federation of Revolutionary Writers in Charkov. She was unshakably and deeply united with the struggle of the German and international workers' movement against fascism and war.

In her novel "Die Gefaehrten", which appeared in 1932, she movingly warned of the threat of fascism. The fascist rulers put her literary works on their black list of banned books. After being arrested, she emigrated with her husband, Hungarian sociologist Lazlo Radvanyi, to France where she stayed until 1940. During those years her voice could be heard at all major international congresses which opposed fascism and war, for example in 1935 in Paris and 1937 in Madrid. During this time, important books such as "Der Kopflohn", Der Weg durch den Februar" and "Die Rettung" appeared.

Anna Seghers also had to flee from France before the invading fascist troops. In Mexico, together with other antifascist writers, she found a place for her political and artistic work. In 1942, her masterpiece "Das Siebte Kreuz" appeared which brought her world literary fame. The difficult years of exile are reflected in such words as "Transit" and "Der Ausflug der Toten Maedchen".

After fascism's defeat, Anna Seghers returned to her German homeland in 1947. Right from the start she took an outstanding part as a communist and writer in the antifascist-democratic changes and in building socialism in the GDR. As a cofounder and representative of socialist national literature of the GDR, she helped to a considerable degree to shape the creation and development of socialist world literature.

In 1948 she traveled with the first delegation of German writers to the Soviet Union, with which she was deeply linked throughout her entire life. As a member of the World Peace Council Presidium, Anna Seghers did lasting service in bringing about and developing the world peace movement.

Since the founding of the GDR Writers' Union, she did selfless and untiring work for over 25 years as its president. Through her political attitude and literary work, her loyalty to the party and her deep humanitarianism, she became an admired model for succeeding generations of writers. She was one of the founding members of the GDR Academy of Arts and was also actively involved in other areas of social and cultural life.

Anna Seghers was a great narrator. Her novels, stories and works on literary theory are outstanding proof of socialist humanism. In books such as "Die Toten Bleiben Jung," "Die Entscheidung," "Das Vertrauen," "Die Kraft der Schwachen," "Das Wirkliche Blau," "Ueberfahrt," "Sonderbare Begegnungen" and "Die Frau aus Haiti" Anna Seghers captured the essence of the revolutionary world process.

In the multifaceted nature, beauty, and poetry of her literary style Anna Seghers proved that socialism gives the writer an expansive view and deep insight into the laws and the course of history and the development of society. Thus she created her works, which enrich the spiritual life of our nation and which affect the political action and moral stance of her readers.

The highest national and international acclaim shows the great respect which Anna Seghers gained by her active political and outstanding literary work.

We will always cherish the memory of our comrade, Anna Seghers.

HONECKER ATTENDS WRITERS' CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

LD011839 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1951 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 31 May (ADN) -- The Ninth Writers' Congress of the GDR began in Berlin on Tuesday. Guests who joined Erich Honecker in seats in the presidium were: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, Horst Sindermann and candidate member Egon Krenz; Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gerhard Weiss; the minister of culture, Hans-Joachim Hoffmann; and the head of the Cultural Department of the SED Central Committee, Ursula Ragwitz.

GDR-IRAQ COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS 1 JUNE

LD020203 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2036 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- The eighth meeting of the GDR-Iraq Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation began in Berlin on Wednesday. It will discuss the further development of economic relations between the two countries. The GDR delegation is led by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politiburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction. The Iraqi delegation is led by Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade.

At the start of the several days of discussions Guenther Kleiber emphasized that the continuity and results that have been reached so far are a good foundation for deepening and expanding relations. The Iraqi guests expressed the conviction that the eighth meeting of the standing committee would make an important contribution to the continuous development of cooperation between the two states.

BRIEFS

NEW BEZIRK COUNCIL CHAIRMAN -- The Gera Bezirk Assembly today elected Werner Ullrich new chairman of the bezirk council. Earlier, he had been nominated for this position by the first secretary of the Gera Bezirk SED Executive Board, Herbert Ziegenhahn, in conformity with the parties and mass organizations united in the democratic bloc. Werner Ullrich replaces Karl-Heinz Fleischer who will take over another assignment. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 30 May 83 DW]

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE TO HOLD CONSULTATIONS

WA011400 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 21 May 83 p 5

[Text] The Christian Peace Conference on Disarmament will hold consultations in our country 24-27 May. The theme of the conference will be "A New Phase for Armaments -- or the First Steps Toward the Road to Disarmament. More than 150 leading church personalities from Europe, the United States, and Canada will participate in the wide range of consultations. Representatives from Africa, Asia, and Latin America, eight world church organizations, as well as representatives from the West European and North American peace movement will attend. Well-known foreign experts will speak about the present state of the disarmament talks and the question of deploying new medium-range rockets in West Europe.

SOCIALIST BRIGADES CELEBRATE 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Losonczi Attends Ceremony

LD280629 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI) -- On the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Hungarian Socialist Brigades movement, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded high honours to socialist brigades and their members in recognition of their service. The honours were presented in the parliament building, Friday, by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. Present at the ceremony were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (CCTU), and several senior representatives of Hungarian political life.

Assessing the achievements of the past 25 years, Pal Losonczi said that the movement had greatly influenced the entire society and stressed that well-organized disciplined and high-quality work is a vital precondition of the country's further development. Socialist brigades have to excel in the exacting fulfilment of objectives such as the improvement of quality of exports, increasing productivity, the updating of production pattern and implementation of austerity measures.

Friday, the Hungarian Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the CCTU also awarded the Outstanding Brigade of the Hungarian People's Republic honour to socialist working collectives for their outstanding work, in the CCTU centre.

Gasper Addresses Brigade Leaders

LD282021 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] [Announcer] In Budapest the national conference of socialist brigade leaders opened this morning. Gabor Dombovari reports:

[Begin recording] [Dombovari] These national conferences have always had great significance. The present one is especially important since it takes place in a very complicated period of our country's development and we are holding it on the 25th anniversary of the birth of the socialist brigades' movement. Sandor Gaspar, the secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, started his opening speech with these words at the conference where more than 800 delegates are present. The presidium of the conference includes the following Politburo members: Premier Gyorgy Lazar, Central Committee Secretaries Ferenc Havasi and Karoly Nemeth.

Now we recall some thoughts from the speech of Sandor Gaspar.

[Gaspar] We know that the path of the socialist building work has never been smooth and free from problems, but today requirements are extremely high in every respect. Life poses the question of whether our country is capable of maintaining the results of social and economic development. Is it capable of attaining a higher level. This is what is at stake; this is the question.

We must say with the greatest frankness that there is only one way for us -- better and more effective work. In recent decades the effectiveness of work has, perhaps, never been so vital as now. In this situation the activity of the socialist brigades' movement is all the more necessary. The voluntary creative initiative of working people is needed. The brigade movement has to grow up to the tasks in front of our country; to help our economy in accordance with today's requirements, flexibly, effectively and on a higher level; and help the realization of our economic and social tasks.

[Dombovari] But what decides the future and the renewal of the brigade movement? In connection with this the secretary general said the following:

[Gaspar] The renewal of the brigade movement depends basically on conditions connected with attitudes and conditions needed for organized work. First of all it depends on our capacity to improve work organization, material supply and the level of economic and technical management. If work conditions in a place do not correspond to the minimal requirements, then what kind of voluntary initiative and action can be expected of the brigade members, of the working people? It is worth remembering that before the worker starts working others must do their duty. If this is not done, the inventiveness and skillfulness of workers may somewhat help the situation, but their activity cannot properly develop. Speaking about necessary conditions, we must mention that for several reasons honest work is not properly honored. Those who work well, who educate themselves, who care about the problems of the community get less and less recognition.

[Dombovari] The secretary general went on saying that people have to be interested not only in production results, in material rewards, but also in the formation of behavior, attitudes, and culture. He finished his speech with the following:

[Gaspar] What we ask from the movement now, from every participant is the responsible performance of their own work. Help to free the way for human initiative for hundreds of thousands, for millions. As far as the trade unions are concerned, we remind ourselves of the requirement of better work. It applies to us even more.

We will continue to aid in every way the development of the socialist brigades' movement. This is our duty. It is our duty to do everything to aid the realization of the tasks facing our country, our people's economy. We have done this so far. Higher requirements must be evident in our work, in our behavior, in our thinking and activity.

The socialist society has not yet been completed in our country. All the concomitants of the transitional period are present in economy, in social relations and also in the people's behavior, attitudes, and thinking. In realization of our aims we need much ability, discipline, responsibility, and work that is better than before. Although moving slowly, our economy is on its way to overcoming these development difficulties. It is certain that our efforts, our work will bring fruits. To achieve this I wish strength and good health to the socialist brigades' movement and to the comrades present here. Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

Lazar Speaks

LD282055 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 28 May 83

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The national conference of socialist brigade leaders reopened at 8 a.m. Gabor Dombovari reports:

[Begin recording] [Dombovari] Let us recall part of the speech of Gyorgy Lazar. The chairman of the Council of Ministers made his contribution in early afternoon. He spoke, among other things, about the future of the brigade movement and about the changes which are necessary for the renewal of the movement. Let us listen to Gyorgy Lazar.

[Lazar] We live and work in a time when we have to change a number of methods that have served well, or at least we have to modify them. Changes are needed now more than ever. In what respects?

Based on the well-proved principles of the reform introduced in 1980 [as heard] we have to take further steps in the development of every main element of our managerial system, including national planning, economic regulation, and managerial organization. We have to prepare public opinion for the change toward an intensive period. All this is possible only if we have the courage and the necessary readiness to change outmoded ideas and concepts.

One of the central questions of today's conference is, as many have said, what should be done to make the socialist brigade movement and work emulation an engine for our development in recent conditions, as it used to be at its birth or in that earlier period when we could formulate our aims more simply than today, or when we could maintain for a longer period things which were once tested. Many clever and acceptable opinions and proposals on this subject were voiced at last months' preparatory meetings. I also agree with those who say that the extremely centralized direction of the brigade movement and of work emulation has to be eliminated, because, in my opinion, this is one of the hotbeds of formalism. I agree also with those who demand more responsible and better support from economic management, who urge modernization of the methods of evaluation and of moral and material appreciation. I also agree with those who think that for the renewal of the movement a well-functioning factory democracy is indispensable.

There are and surely will be opinions and proposals that will lead to debate. But one thing cannot be debated. When the human factor becomes an increasingly important precondition for our development, we cannot give up the role of the socialist brigades in setting an example and in forming opinion and that role of work emulation that we cannot replace with anything else. [end recording]

CPCZ CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS 23-26 MAY

LD262041 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI) -- At an invitation by the HSWP Central Committee, a delegation of Czechoslovak party workers, headed by Miroslav Muller, head of the KSC [Czechoslovak Communist Party] CC's cultural department, visited Hungary from May 23 to 26.

Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received the Czechoslovak party delegation.

The delegation held talks with Mihaly Kornidesz, member of the Central Committee and head of the CC's scientific, public education department, and Mrs Andras Kiraly, secretary of the Budapest party committee, on the experiences of the party control of cultural life and party work carried out among creative intellectuals. They also discussed the present state of and the opportunities for further developing bilateral cultural relations.

The Czechoslovak politicians met senior officials of the Hungarian Writers' Federation.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH VISITING SPD ENVOY

LD011551 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Budapest, 31 May (MTI) -- Eugene Selbmann, foreign political advisor of the parliamentary faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee on May 30 and 31. Eugene Selbmann had talks with Matyas Szuros, member of the Central Committee and head of the CC Foreign Department, and Gyula Horn, deputy department head. Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the CC, had talks with the SPD representative. In cordial talks the parties reviewed questions of the international situation and bilateral relations.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRADE TO INCREASE -- Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- Soviet exhibitors told at a press-conference at the closing day of the Budapest spring international fair that Hungarian-Soviet trade is to increase by 10 percent this year. Hungary ranks fifth among the foreign trade partners of the Soviet Union. Soviet and Hungarian enterprises signed agreements worth a total of 340 million roubles. Under the agreements signed at the fair, Hungarian enterprises will export telephone exchanges, radiotransmitters, large-scale electronic instruments and electrical sign boards, while Soviet firms deliver computer and machine tools to Hungary. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 26 May 83 LD]

CHINESE ECONOMISTS ARRIVE -- Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- A delegation of economists of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, headed by Professor Liao Chi Li, deputy director of the Economic Research Centre of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Hungary, Thursday, on the invitation of Academician Joszef Bognar, director of the Research Institute for World Economy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The Chinese delegation is to study theoretical and practical issues of the reform of the Hungarian economic management system. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1903 GMT 26 May 83 LD]

SFRY WATER MANAGEMENT TALKS -- The 5-day 27th session of the Hungarian-Yugoslav hydrographic committee concluded in Szeged on 13 May. Tasks of flood protection and river regulation of mutual interest on the Danube, Tisza, Drava, and Mura Rivers were discussed and flood and ice protection measures were coordinated at the session. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 83 p 21 AU]

NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR -- Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi on 13 May received Ambassador Jose Maria Ullrich y Royas, new ambassador of Spain in our country, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 83 p 20 AU]

REPORT ON 12TH PZPR CC PLENUM RESOLUTIONS

LD012302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] The 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum has passed resolutions on the key problems in the sociopolitical situation and the trends in party activity, on the popularization of the classic works of Marxism-Leninism and the achievements of Polish revolutionary Marxist thought, and on the results of the work of the commission of the PZPR Central Committee set up to elucidate the causes of social conflicts in the history of the PPR.

In the resolution on the key problems of the sociopolitical situation and trends in party activity the PZPR Central Committee approves the assessment of the major sociopolitical problems and the trends in party activity presented in the report of the PZPR Politburo, deeming them guidelines for the work of the echelons, basic organizations, and all party members. The PZPR Central Committee, confirming its fidelity to the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, states that the party will consistently implement the policy of struggle, accord, and socialist renewal. The progressive normalization of the sociopolitical and economic situation is an expression of the growing support for this line. One task of supreme importance is to consolidate the link between the party and the working class, further regaining the confidence of the latter, and the strengthening of the leading role of the party in the life of the nation. Overcoming the crisis phenomena and improving the still difficult living conditions of numerous groups of working people are closely connected with the achievement of accord between all the patriotic forces that state their support for a complete normalization of social life and for the policy of reform, the development of socialist socioeconomic structures, and the strengthening of Poland's position in Europe and the world. The main task for the party continues to be the defense and fortification of the historical achievements of socialism.

The resolution states that one important current in the ideological activity of the party remains the shaping of a scientific historical awareness and the propagation of knowledge of the traditions of the workers' movement. The PZPR Central Committee approves the theses on the centenary of the Polish workers' movement and recommends that the remarks raised during the plenum be taken into account and then disseminated and exploited in ideological and upbringing work.

The resolution stresses that the party will always ask for the views of working people on basic political issues when making important decisions and when forming socioeconomic programs for the government. The PZPR Central Committee states that the effort of the entire party is needed for broadening conditions for general participation of the working people in political and socioeconomic life. The PPR together with the states of the socialist community, will consistently strive toward the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between nations, and for the strengthening of peace in Europe and the world.

The resolution concerning the results of the work of the PZPR Central Committee commission set up to examine the causes and the course of social conflicts in the history of the PPR states that the PZPR Central Committee has obliged the commission to use remarks submitted in discussions, and to prepare a report for publication in the special issue of NOWE DROGI.

The resolution regarding the propagation of the writings of Marxism-Leninism and the achievement of Polish revolutionary Marxist thought states that a universal and deep assimilation of the writings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and Polish Marxist thought, is of essential importance for the consolidation of our party and the growth of its leading role in the construction of socialism.

In connection with this the PZPR Central Committee recommends to the Book and Knowledge Publishing House that it undertake a new edition of the complete works of Vladimir Lenin -- on the basis of the latest edition in Russian -- and that it be completed by 1990. The PZPR Central Committee also states with satisfaction that in the year of the 165th anniversary of the birth and centenary of the death of Karl Marx, the Book and Knowledge Publishing House completed the first Polish edition of the works of Marx and Engels. The PZPR Central Committee recommends that the publishing house continue with this supplementing it with manuscript items from the classics. It also considers it essential that a library of the most distinguished works of representatives of Polish Marxist thought be composed and published. The works of the classics of Marxism should be widely utilized in party training and in all forms of the study of Marxism-Leninism.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY: DETAILS OF PRZEMYK'S DEATH

AU011234 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28/29 May 83 p 2

[Report signed "(I.S.)": "Question Marks"]

[Text] Staffer information: Public opinion is impatient and would like to learn right now the truth about the circumstances of the tragic death of the Warsaw secondary school graduate Grzegorz Przemyk. However, as the government press spokesman said this week, "although the details of the investigations continue to accumulate, they will not be published, not only because this would hinder the course of investigations, but also because -- in keeping with the postulates of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth -- we should not allow this still unclarified case to become a cause for excitement, tension, and conflict."

This is why the prosecutor continues to stay silent, except for the published communiques. However, people continue to talk, and this includes those who have seen nothing and those who have witnessed something. What do we know? Grzegorz Przemyk's colleagues, the militiamen, the doctors, the male nurse, and the driver of the ambulance that took Przemyk to the first aid station have been interrogated. We know the witnesses -- that is, Przemyk's colleagues: Cezary F., Jakub K., and Piotr K. Your reporter was also able to contact the doctors of the first aid station. How difficult it is to establish the truth on the strength of what they say.

One of the colleagues said that they had behaved normally and freely in the square before the Royal Palace before the militia detained them. Another colleague said that Grzegorz had turned over and had fallen to the ground. Another witness said that someone had carried Grzegorz "piggy-back." No one knows the truth, but everyone agrees that before he was detained in front of the Royal Palace by the militia patrol Grzegorz Przemyk had had no socks and shoes on.

Had they visited the Fukier wine shop before the events in question, as rumor has it? No one can confirm that, but Grzegorz Przeymk's colleagues said that the four of them had drunk two bottles of wine before they left home. Grzegorz Przemyk himself said this to the doctor at the first aid station at Hoza Street. It seems beyond doubt that they were under the influence of alcohol. Was this fact of significance for the development of events?

We know that after the boys had been detained in the square before the Royal Palace by the militia patrol, three of them found themselves at the Jezuicka Street police station. Grzegorz's colleagues made different statements on what they had seen there.

One asserted that he had seen how the militiamen beat up Grzegorz. Another said that he had not seen anything, but had heard how Grzegorz was being beaten up and how he yelled. In a private talk with a reporter one of the militiamen from the police station at Jezuicka Street said that Grzegorz Przemyk had behaved very strangely and gave out shouts as are given out when karate is fought out. This militiaman denied that Grzegorz had been beaten up at the police station. The doctor who was requested by Grzegorz's mother to come to her apartment asked Grzegorz whether he had been beaten up by the militia as his mother told him. Grzegorz's answer appeared to the doctor vague enough to record it on his medical card as "allegedly beaten up by the militia." What was the truth?

As we know Grzegorz Przemyk was transferred by ambulance from the Jezuicka Street police station to the first aid station. The evidence given by the male nurse and the driver of the ambulance shows that Przemyk behaved aggressively in the ambulance and had to be restrained by force. The doctor at the first aid station who examined Grzegorz did not find any external injuries on him, except for a scratch on a thigh, nor did he notice any reaction to pain when examining Grzegorz's stomach. Seeing the patient's behavior, this doctor decided that it was necessary to give him first aid in the psychiatric hospital at the Nowowiejska Street. He even wrote out a card to take him there, but Grzegorz's mother refused to have him taken to a psychiatric hospital and wrote a declaration that she was taking him home. Would an earlier intervention by doctors in the hospital have prevented the tragedy?

One of Grzegorz's colleagues who was present when his mother took him home from the first aid station was supposed to have told the doctor: We are taking him home because we have a better doctor.

The doctor from the first aid station was asked the next day by Grzegorz's mother to her house. This was supposed to be the first aid given to the boy at home. We know what happened next.

There are many question marks pertaining to this case. It is not easy to answer them because Grzegorz's colleagues and casual witnesses differ in what they say. One cannot help asking one more question: Are all the people who continue to give evidence in this case interested in objectively and impartially clarifying it?

OBODOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU271555 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 May 83 pp 1, 3

[Mariusz Chmielewski and Krzysztof Potrzebnicki interview with Deputy Premier Dr Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission: "We Must Make the Most of All Real Possibilities"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] This is the first time that government and Sejm work on the National Socioeconomic Plan has proceeded according to new principles laid down in the law on social planning. From the government's point of view, what can be said about this work, even though we do not have a complete picture of it yet? Have the possibilities of establishing a feasible plan which at the same time suits social needs increased? Does such a method of work not present the danger that discussion will be prolonged?

[Answer] What is basically new is the active participation of society, the work forces, the trade unions, and social organizations in the discussion on the plan's concept. The discussion on the plan has helped representative bodies and the government select priorities and establish the country's further development goals in a situation where social needs are great and the maneuvering room is small. At the same time, people taking part in the discussion have gained considerable insight into the conditions under which we are acting, perceived the difficulty of selecting goals, and observed the real development possibilities. Therefore, discussion on the plan has been a school of citizens' thinking and has also led the community to regard the plan as its own. However, as far as the danger that discussion on the plan might be prolonged is concerned, I do not see any danger here. The saying "make seven measurements before you make a single cut" is quite well known. Prolonging the planning process, in other words, presenting key economic and social decisions, after they have been discussed from various points of view, can only improve their implementation process.

The plan foresees a growth in industrial production at almost double the growth rate of supplies of basic materials. This means it is necessary to reduce material consumption by about 2 percent every year. This is a reduction which we have never made before. It will also be essential to restrict the production of outdated goods and modernize technical equipment, in other words, carry out structural changes in many branches of the economy, especially in the processing industries.

[Question] Besides raising production, one of the plan's goals is to reduce inflation to single figures. How can one describe the anti-inflation activities that have been undertaken when viewed against this statement?

[Answer] The most important matter is to solve two problems: balancing people's incomes with the supply of goods and services and lowering production costs. The aims of the anti-inflation program take these two matters into account and form a guarantee for the plan's implementation. This program, together with the savings program, has been published in the press, so I will not discuss it any further. I will merely recall the basic issues which have been dealt with in the program: a growth industrial production with a resulting growth in the supply of goods and services to the market, making increases in people's incomes dependent on the production results achieved, and clearing the budget deficit through savings in budgetary expenditure. This should be accompanied by activities aimed at distributing the burden of the economic crisis fairly, and that includes a suitable fiscal policy.

Despite the rather unfavorable situation, characterized by a great lack of equilibrium in many sectors, especially in the supply of materials and the balance of payments, we have decided that we should introduce more and more economic mechanisms instead of directives. The government's main effort aims to increase the effectiveness of the instruments now being introduced, which means that actions by enterprises should be more effective, and to stabilize the principles which have proved successful.

[Question] Continuous analysis of and control over the implementation of the plan is exceptionally important. Are some new activities by the government foreseen in this area?

[Answer] Yes. There is a general principle that the greater the independence of enterprises, the more effective the system of current information of what is happening in the economy should be. Therefore, we are working on an "early warning system" that would indicate any emerging dangers and also indicate any opportunity to improve the results required.

This system will take into account changes in the conditions and situation in which enterprises are active, and will also take into consideration analyses and assessments of present and future activities by enterprises, agricultural producers and consumers, as well as our foreign partners. Changes in the system of functioning, as well as the information needs of the central administration bodies, demand, of course, that the information system be changed accordingly.

[Question] The problem of increasing work productivity has been talked about for years. What sort of mechanisms referred to by the plan guarantee that this time the aims which have been adopted will work?

[Answer] This time experience has made us wiser. We are not only talking about the need to increase social work productivity; what is most important is that we are establishing an entire incentive system which should successfully encourage this increase in productivity.

In accordance with the primary principle of economic reform, the 3-year plan aims to strengthen the socialist principle whereby earnings should be based on work quantity and quality. Enterprises have great possibilities of shaping correct wage policies for their work forces. The government will make sure that wages match the production and economic results achieved. For this purpose the principle of self-financing will be strictly observed. An enterprise falling into financial difficulty through its own fault will have to bear the full consequences of this.

Achieving the planned growth in work productivity, increasing production, and reducing material and energy consumption during production are the three main factors which will determine the success of our aims set out in the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85.

RAKOWSKI ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD270904 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0535 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpts] At a meeting with workers of the Jelcz vehicle factory, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski replied to more than 70 questions on issues pertaining to the present social and political situation in the country. There were also many questions about the economy, in particular about the economic reform which directly affects the 8,500 strong work force of the factory. Matters relating individual groups of workers were also discussed. A theme which came up fairly frequently in the discussions was the question of consulting the public about decisions taken by the authorities.

[Begin Rakowski recording] How do the authorities of the PPR wish to achieve an increase in the new trade unions' authority if they are not consulted on price increases? Well, let me explain. Consultations mean that opinions are sought, they are not negotiations where the trade unions sit on one side and the other side sit representatives of the government and a compromise is soguht. Through consultations the government will seek opinions but it does not even have to always agree with these opinions. There are many opinions in Poland. Every other Pole, after all, has his very own concept as to how things should be in Poland, and indeed, it is very often the case that it is quite impossible to find even a middle-of-the road decision that would statisfy the majority. We are now conducting consultations over taxes, for example. (?I ask you), will you really be able to find many people who are pleased that some things are being taken away from them? It can be stated in advance that, apart from sensible proposals, there will also almost certainly be proposals -- perhaps even the majority of them -- that reject propositions to increase taxes.

There arises the question of what, if anything, is supposed to be the subject of consultation; this also applies to the future. Does there have to be consultation over each price or only over the directions of prices and social policy? If a system were to come about in which consultation occurs for all prices that have to be raised, then, my dear listeners, there is no question of it being possible to run the country.

The authorities are interested in extending the participation of working people in joint government. What is more, they put forward only a few conditions that decide whether someone is an ally or not. These are the most simply understood conditions that are found in the Constitution. Everybody who accepts them can participate in creating the shape of modern Poland.

(?The next) question: I think that getting 50 percent of one's earnings for the first 3 days of sickness is very unjust. After all, the conditions under which we are working are not of the best. For one thing, this is somewhat of a generalization. We work in good conditions, in very good, average, bad and very bad conditions. After all, things vary and it is not true that everyone works in hopeless conditions.

But what about this question of sickness, this so-called sickness, and sickness benefits? Well, the fact is that more than 1 million people in Poland are off sick each day. This is not a small figure. It is bleeding the national economy, when all is said and done. In this connection it was decided to carry out a certain adjustment here. This adjustment would not have been necessary -- I think doctors will most probably be offended by me here but I will be frank -- if the so-called sick notes were issued after lengthier consideration. Unfortunately there are doctors who issue or used to issue them for any old reason. I know of instances where they were issued specifically to protect some activist or other so that he should not be exposed to anything or so that he could rest after his labors.

In this conection it was decided to amend the system and this 50 percent level was introduced. It was unfortunate that the public was not told beforehand that there is a whole range of state in the world where 50 or 60 percent is paid. And there are states where nothing is paid out during the first 3 days but only during the subsequent days. In some there are widely differing ways of looking at illnesses in places of work. Unfortunately, we did not say this and this is why, in turn, a large portion of workers who do good work -- and, after all, there are those who go for years without being sick -- saw this as being a blow against them. Well, of course, if one passes such a decree than it must apply to everyone. That is clear. It also applies to those who do not deserve to be treated in such a manner. But tell me, what else is to be done in this case? Can one single out some group? In this connection, when this decree was introduced there were furious protests. Under the weight of these protests the Government in fact gave way because a list of sicknesses was issued for which 50 percent is paid. If I remember correctly this list was comprised of three items and applies to only a few percent of workers. The remainder still have their 100 percent sickness benefit just as before. The only way we have safeguarded ourselves was to say that this decree is valid for 3 months and after that we shall carry out checks to see whether absenteeism due to sickness has decreased. We shall have to return to this question yet again.

The next question is: Will the Sejm elections in 1984 be held in the old style? Is it planned to introduce any changes? How does the government see this, notwithstanding the proposals that the Patriotic movement for National Rebirth will be drafting? Well, first, I do not think that they will be held in the old style. Work is being done on a new electoral law but this electoral law is not being drawn up by the government. I would like to take this opportunity to remind you yet again that power is divided into legislative and executive power in Poland. A whole host of Sejm decrees which the Sejm passes originate in the Sejm. This means that the Sejm initiates [word indistinct] decree.

The government can submit amendments and proposals, but Sejm commissions and the Sejm have the legislative power to decide on the final drafting of these decrees. The Council of State also possesses a legislative initiative. It, too, can put forward decrees. Why am I speaking about this? Well, because it has become the custom in Poland to see the government as the authority responsible for everything. This is not the case, particularly nowadays when the sovereign role of the Polish Sejm really has increased. The Sejm often approves decrees which the government would perhaps amend or would in fact submit different proposals. Even if there are cases when we submit something and the Sejm or a Sejm commission rejects this, then this is good. If the Sejm is to be a sovereign legislative power, then contradictions between the wishes of the members of the government and what the Sejm is proposing are quite natural. We must simply become accustomed to this.

The draft electoral law is not our bill and it is not the government which is drafting it. It is the responsibility of the Council of State and of the Sejm. Of course, the government has the right to submit remarks as regards the draft electoral law but the decree is not being drawn up by the government. I cannot even tell you which version will be accepted but it is clear that it will be different from the previous one.

The next question is: What has happened to former Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski? I do not know if it is some cousin of his who wants to know. Mieczyslaw Jagielski is a Sejm deputy and one can meet him at every session of the Sejm. He is a very busy and active deputy. He is active primarily in various commissions and he attends Sejm sessions. Anyway, he lives as a private individual, as a deputy to the Sejm. [end recording]

COAL EXTRACTION FIGURES SHOW PRODUCTION INCREASE

LD012128 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 1 June -- Hard coal extraction last month nearly reached 16.4 million tonnes, against 15.9 million tonnes planned, Poland's minister of mining and power industry reported. Since last January, nearly 79.6 million tonnes have been extracted, half a million tonnes more than last year's figure.

Over 13 million tonnes have been exported this year, 2.9 million tonnes more than the same time last year, including 7.5 million tonnes sold to the hard-currency countries.

Lignite extraction proved equally efficient, as lignite mines have supplied a total of 16.7 million tonnes of their fuel to power stations by now, which is over one million tonnes more than last year.

The country's total demand for electricity is being covered with no limitations. Since the beginning of this year, over 53.1 billion kilowatt-hours have been generated, 1.9 per cent more than planned. At the same time, 0.6 billion kilowatt-hours were exported thanks to a lower energy consumption during night hours.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES SOVIET MAGAZINE EDITOR

LD291932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Yuriy Sklyarov, chief editor of the international theoretical periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, is visiting Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

During his meeting with Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, Yuriy Sklyarov reported on the activity of the periodical, which is based in Prague and which has served the cause of disseminating the ideas of Marxism-Leninism for the past 25 years.

The periodical is a valuable form of exchanging experience between communist and workers' parties from the entire world. Wojciech Jaruzelski, offering congratulations on the magazine's anniversary, stressed that the PZPR -- acting consistently for consolidation of the internationalist solidarity of the communist and workers' movement, and for the unity of the forces of peace, progress and democracy -- highly values and supports the activity of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

LEADERS MEET VATICAN PUBLIC AFFAIRS SECRETARY

Olszowski Receives Silvestrini

LD011623 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The Vatican secretary for public affairs of the church is visiting Poland. Archbishop Achile Silvestrini, head of Vatican diplomacy, has arrived for a meeting with Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was also attended by Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, and Jerzy Kuberski, head of the team for permanent working contacts between the government of the PPR and the Holy See. During the meeting, matters connected with the pope's visit to Poland and some aspects of international politics were discussed.

Jaruzelski Meeting

LD011900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Archbishop Achile Silvestrini, Vatican secretary for public affairs of the church. Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, took part in the talks.

Archbishop Silvestrini has also been received by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES EMIGRATION DURING VISIT

LD011204 Hamburg DPA in German 1038 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest/Munich, 1 Jun (DPA) -- During his 2-day visit to Bucharest, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher reached agreement with Romanian state and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu that the controversial Romanian "emigration decree" will not be used. The decree stipulates that those wanting to emigrate, among whom ethnic Germans form the largest group, have to repay their academic or other training costs.

According to informed German circles, the FRG will reciprocate with economic means which have not as yet been specified. However, among them will be the signing of the Romanian rescheduling agreements for 1982.

In addition to the question of emigration, Genscher, who arrived on Tuesday in Bucharest from Williamsburg, also discussed international questions with Ceausescu and his counterpart, Stefan Andrei. Genscher spoke about the world economic summit and emphasized in particular the readiness of the West to negotiate the question of disarmament. Other topics included the CSCE review conference in Madrid and the Vienna troop reduction talks.

RCP'S BANC MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN CP OFFICIALS

AU301926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES 30 May 83 -- The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now in Vienna at the invitation of the CC of the Communist Party of Austria [KPO], met with a delegation of the Communist Party of Austria, made up of Erwin Scharf, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the KPO; Johannes Steiner, member of the CC and of the Secretariat of the CC of the KPO, head of the foreign relations section of the CC of the KPO. Views were exchanged on the occasion on the current targets and concerns of the RCP and of the Communist Party of Austria, both sides expressing the wish to develop and deepen the good relations between the two parties. Aspects of the international life and of the communist and working-class movement were also approached.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere.

PLANINC RECEIVES IRAQI TRADE MINISTER 1 JUNE

LD011939 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received today, Wednesday, Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council member and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali who is also a co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. In the ensuing talk the satisfaction was stressed with the successful development of the two countries' cooperation. Both sides also stated readiness to undertake further measures with the aim of strengthening their cooperation on long-term basis.

TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD012212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Romanian relations are excellent and friendly and are an example of good relations between neighbouring countries. The above was pointed out this evening in the talks between delegations of the Yugoslav Assembly and the Grand National Assembly of Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by their respective chairmen Vojo Srzentic and Nicolae Giosan.

The two countries proceed from the same principles in the international community, and share identical or very close stands on many questions, it was said. Intensification of economic cooperation, commodity trade and introduction of more advanced forms of economic cooperation, specialization and co-production, which were said to have been declining in recent years, were urged in the talks.

The two assemblies significantly contributed to the successful cooperation between the two countries, it was emphasized. The Yugoslav delegation accepted with satisfaction the invitation to visit Romania.

The Romanian delegation visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center today and laid flowers on Tito's grave.

The two sides pointed with satisfaction to the fact that good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Romania serve as an example of relations between neighbouring socialist countries. This cooperation and understanding are proof of the vitality of principles in mutual relations, set by Presidents Tito and Ceausescu in their numerous contacts, Srzentic and Giosan underlined, and assessed that Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation is an important factor of peace and stability in this part of the world.

The need for developing more advanced forms of economic cooperation was particularly stressed in the talks. In that context, work on the construction of the hydro-electric power plant Iron Gates II will be hastened.

COMMISSIONS DISCUSS NONALIGNMENT, OTHER ISSUES

LD012000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1835 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 1 (TANJUG) -- Nonalignment is conquering increasingly broader geographic and political areas and many of its fundamental values are built into the programmes and struggle of political parties in the world, the struggle for a world of more justice and more equality.

The above was established at today's joint session here of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Section for Foreign Political Questions and International Relations and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation. The session devoted special attention to the influence of nonalignment upon social forces and the main social trends in the world today.

The session established that the Socialist Alliance and the League of Communists cooperate with the most important socio-political forces in the world in the spirit of the fundamental values of the Movement of Nonalignment. This cooperation should be constantly expanded and promoted, in keeping with the endeavours of the Movement of Nonalignment at establishing a new political and economic order in the world, it was said.

The session assessed that Yugoslav delegations' visit to Poland and the Polish United Workers' Party, Syria and the Ba'th Party, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and its Socialist Party were very successful and confirmed good cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and these countries and parties.

As concerns the participation of the Socialist Alliance and the League of Communists delegations at the round table of the Mediterranean parties and movements of progressive orientation in late April in Athens, the session established that a constructive and broad exchange of views was made on the current situation in this region.

LCY COMMISSION REVIEWS KOMUNIST EDITORIAL POLICY

LD012338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 June (TANJUG) -- The newspaper KOMUNIST, the organ of the LCY and the LC of the republics and provinces, is still not at the center of the LC's ideological struggle because it does not sufficiently develop a critical consciousness and does not contribute adequately to the LC's ideological struggle and to its preparedness for concrete political action. This party paper and the KOMUNIST newspaper publishing organization as a whole should make far better use of its material and cadre potentials in the consistent realization of its functions. This is, briefly, the assessment of today's lengthy debate during a joint session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Information and Program Activity and the publishing council of the KOMUNIST newspaper publishing organization.

Although the theme of the discussion was the editorial policy of all KOMUNIST publications, attention was mainly devoted to the problems of the newspaper KOMUNIST. Both in the introductory statement of the director, Veljko Miladinovic, and in the debate, these questions were considered in the context of the general problems of the party press. It was stated with justification that today's KOMUNIST does not meet the needs of the LC or the current social and political juncture in the country. Almost everyone without exception assessed that the leaders of the LC are neither paying sufficient attention to the LC information organ, nor do all individual republics and provinces have the same expectations of it. This is perhaps one of the reasons why certain editions of KOMUNIST (republican and provincial) sometimes treat important social questions quite differently. Of course, no one advocates uniformity and complete unity of views, but in essential directions there should not be any differences. In such articles, the elements of a united editorial policy are not infrequently lost. The greatest weakness of editorial policy carried out in this way is that a reader in one particular environment is not presented in an involved and accurate manner with the latest events in every part of Yugoslavia.

Should the party press, and therefore KOMUNIST as well, differ from the "ordinary" press?

It needs, it was stated, sharpness and criticism in its news coverage. Sometimes this type of press should even be ahead of the party. However, as things stand today, it is fairly uninteresting, "conformist," and often apologetic. KOMUNIST should not strive to be unerring; on the contrary, it should offer the LC membership and other working people alternatives that are thought provoking.

To what extent is KOMUNIST read today? Some studies show that 38 percent of LC members receive it.

In the final analysis the number of copies is not as important as the influence that a newspaper has on the consciousness of people. If this is what we take into consideration then there is certainly no room for satisfaction.

All the participationts in the debate concurred with the view that there is no need for radical turnabouts in the editorial policy of KOMUNIST, but it is essential to constantly work to improve its quality and to increase its influence. The majority was against launching a daily newspaper, but in favor of a more militant and involved weekly. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will also shortly be discussing these questions.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION ON ECONOMY

LD012031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 31 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade 31 May (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council at its session today chaired by Milka Planinc discussed the report on the implementation of the resolution on the country's socioeconomic development this year together with the assessment on the possibilities of development in 1984. It was noted that even under the conditions of a slowdown in growth and stagnation of economic activity as well as a decline in the population's standard of living, because of the vitality of our self-managing social system the sociopolitical stability in the country has been preserved. This is also a result of the resolve to overcome economic difficulties, primarily by relying on our own strength.

As reported by the Federal Information Secretariat, the Federal Executive Council also noted that the measures taken to date have prevented the unfavorable economic trends from further deepening. However, fuller and more qualitative changes may be expected over a longer period through the implementation of the reforms initiated by the long-term economic stabilization program.

The economic activity this year has taken place in exceptionally difficult conditions. Above all, our country entered this year with exhausted foreign exchange and material reserves. Associated labor has faced a chronic shortage of reproduction material and raw materials from imports, increased appropriation from income, shortage of liquid dinar and foreign exchange resources. The economy also faced high inflation, increased interest rates, and changes in the exchange rate of the dinar.

It was noted at the session that the measures and activities taken have led to a slowing down in all forms of consumption, the market is supplied somewhat better than before, the money supply and banks' financial activities are within the planned frameworks and larger areas have been sown with crops than in previous years. In commodity trade with other countries the trade deficit has been reduced by as much as 49 percent and in trade with the convertible currency area by 61 percent.

The coverage of imports from convertible currency area with exports of commodities has increased from 52 percent last year to 76 percent this year. Production, in particular industrial production, in conditions of a considerable imports reduction in 1983, is somewhat lower than in the same period last year, by about 1 percent.

As regards employment the number of employed young trainees is growing more rapidly. However, the number of those looking for jobs, primarily young specialized cadres, is increasing. In this respect the Federal Executive Council noted that in the past period significant results regarding employment of the young were not achieved, and that sufficient measures aimed at coordinating the educational system with the needs of the economy were not undertaken.

In the sphere of economic relations with other countries the positive results achieved at the beginning of the year are continuing. As of 20 May, commodity exports to the convertible currency market were 18 percent higher. Another positive aspect is that the dynamic increase in exports to developing countries by 15 percent has continued and that, following 3 years' stagnation, exports to developed countries of the West have increased by 19 percent.

The so-called May analysis noted that relations in the overall distribution of income have worsened. The portion of the income left at the disposal of the organizations of associated labor has fallen from 62.8 to 59.3 percent. At the beginning of the year the problem of high losses in the economy was very pronounced: Losses amounted to 69.2 billion dinars, which is 59 percent more than a year earlier. Despite an average 23.5 percent increase in personal incomes the Federal Executive Council's assessment is that, owing to a high increase in the cost of living, average real personal incomes have fallen by approximately 10 percent. There has also been a reduction in resources for general, social, and joint needs while in investment consumption the changes are taking place at a slower pace than elsewhere.

The Federal Executive Council believes that, on the basis of measures taken to date, the supply of the population with vital products will improve in the coming months. To this end it is necessary that measures already adopted in this sphere be carried out more efficiently. As regards prices the Federal Executive Council notes that the decision determining the ceiling of prices should be gradually abandoned and in this context it will propose measures within its jurisdiction in order to prevent a sudden jump in prices.

By proceeding from the assessment that in conditions of a high increase in prices and costs of living, the envisaged measures to protect the workers' and citizens' standard of living are not implemented sufficiently in every environment, the Federal Executive Council believes that guaranteed personal incomes, the lowest pensions, payments for temporary unemployment, and such like should be increased. The council also believes that the populations' receipts based on property and rents should be taxed. As regards the increase in employment the Federal Executive Council will propose relevant documents, primarily in order that fuller use of the opportunities provided for new jobs by retraining and additional training, especially for professions of which there is a shortage, by the restructuring of supplementary work and employment of young trainees be consistently ensured.

FURTHER ON OIL EXPLORATION AT HOME, ABROAD

AU261806 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 83 p 4

[Darko Gorsek report]

[Summary] "Our work organizations INA-Naftaplin and Naftagas, together with foreign firms, are carrying out oil explorations in Gabon, Angola, and Indonesia."

Oil explorations have also been carried out for a long time in the Pannonion region [of Yugoslavia] and in the Adriatic, where exploration began in the seventies. Ten years ago, exploration in the northern Adriatic revealed that there is natural gas there. Thus far, 35 boreholes have been made and the results are encouraging.

It has been proved that greater quantities of oil exist in the southern Adriatic, but its exploitation is impossible now because the present technology only allows exploitation up to a depth of 300-350 meters. In the central Adriatic, southeast of Dugi Otok, where the sea depth is 93 meters, boring from the Zagreb I platform has revealed that there are traces of oil at a depth of 4,500 meters. Several more boreholes will have to be made to establish the quantity of oil in the area. "The program of oil exploration in the Adriatic is of two kinds: The first will be carried out by the INA-Naftaplin work organization itself over a wider area and, the second, together with foreign partners, in three locations: at Mljet and Palagruza with three boreholes each and at Jabuka with two boreholes. According to the agreement with foreign partners, the Zagreb I platform will be moved to Mljet within a month."

It is customary for oil prospecting to be carried out by several partners from several countries. "Our share will total $30 million per area. The foreign partners, Agip, Chevron, Standard Oil, Texaco and Hispanoil will finance our investments under what seem to be, at first sight, favorable conditions: If oil is not found, then we do not owe anything. If it is found, we will repay the loan in 5 years, while the net income will be divided depending on the size of the discovery."

As early as 1981, the INA-Naftaplin work organization, which has a concession to prospect for oil and natural gas only in the SR of Croatia, offered all other republics and provinces the opportunity to participate in prospecting, but no interest was shown. The INA-Naftaplin and the Naftagas work organizations are carrying out joint exploration with foreign partners in several locations. The most interesting finds were made in five oilfields in Angola. At the end of 1984, exploitation will begin in two fields where production will reach 300,000 tons annually in 1985 and 1 million tons by the following year. We will receive 10 percent if we adhere to the agreement and regularly pay our share, which has not always been the case in the past.

The Yugoslav work organizations have already been expelled once from the consortium, but at the intervention of the Federal Executive Council they have somehow been readmitted. Now the conditions are even stricter: "A delay of over 2 weeks in paying our share will not be tolerated, and it is difficult to obtain foreign exchange for regular payments. The INA-Naftaplin work organization has no foreign exchange. The investment of the INA-Naftaplin and the Naftagas work organizations, which operate jointly in Angola, is $1 million monthly for each work organization."

The shortage of foreign exchange for importing the most necessary equipment is now jeopardizing the exploitation of oil deposits in the Pannonian Basin, although INA-Naftaplin is making efforts to replace the imported equipment with domestically produced equipment.

According to the calculations of the INA-Naftaplin experts, some $180 million is necessary annually, which represents 14 percent of the production value. This work organization tried to resolve its foreign exchange problems by exporting crude oil produced in the country, but it was not allowed to do this.

The INA-Naftaplin work organization is now exploiting 28 oil and natural gas fields.

Work will now be concentrated on exploiting the Molva natural gas deposits, which could produce 1 million cubic meters of natural gas daily, followed by the Kalinovac and Stari Gradec natural gas deposits. The oil deposits at Vinkovci will yield some 500,000 tons of oil annually in 1985. As far as the natural gas deposits in the Adriatic are concerned, the Ika and Ivana deposits could yield 300,000 cubic meters of natural gas annually within 4 years.

More Details

AU261900 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 83 p 1

[R. Kovacevic report]

[Text] Zadar, 16 May -- A team of the INA-Naftaplin work organization has established that the layer of oil at the Jadran 13 borehole is 104 meters thick. The drill from the half-submerged Zagreb I platform, which was stopped at a depth of 4,496 meters upon detection of the first traces of oil, quickly reached the bottom of the underground oil lake and the boring was stopped. The results of new measurements and analyses are now being awaited, but there is no longer any doubt -- oil has been found in the Adriatic.

The INA-Naftaplin work organization plans to extract 40 million tons of oil annually from our sea by the end of this century. To realize this production, valued at $43 billion, it is necessary to invest $5 billion for the purchase of very expensive technology and equipment.

MEETING ON MILITARY SCHOOLING HELD IN ZADAR

LD012136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Zadar 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- A 2-day consultative meeting with heads of high military school centers of the Yugoslav People's Army devoted to some topical questions of military schooling ended today in the Air Force Academy of Zadar. The meeting had been organized by the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army.

According to a statement issued after the meeting, issues relevant to schooling and educational work in military schools were raised during an exhaustive and fruitful debate. Among other things, participants advocated the introduction of new and more modern solutions, which should contribute to further raising the quality of schooling and of the educational process in educational institutions. Speaking about the further promotion of military schooling, Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, stressed that we should view the schooling and additional training of the officer cadre for the needs of our Armed Forces as a task of strategic importance. We should adopt the same attitude toward solving all questions in the sphere of military schooling, with emphasis on further studying and developing the concept of all-people's defense.

The chief of the General Staff went on to stress the importance of maintaining a high degree of combat readiness in our Armed Forces. He also stressed the tasks of military schools and school centers. He said that the building of a complete officer of our Army represented our most important task. Winding up his speech, General Gracanin also pointed to the significance of further development and promotion of scientific and research work in military schools training military cadres. Today military schools represent modern scientific-educational institutions, sources of knowledge and of training of officers for the Armed Forces.

Within this context Gen Gracanin also spoke about further modernization of military schooling, the statement says.

During their stay in Zadar participants in the consultative meeting visited other school centers in addition to the Air Force Academy.

LCY DEFENSE COMMISSION HOLDS TALKS IN SKOPJE

LD011946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Skopje, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- A working group of the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, led by France Popit, president of the committee and LCY Central Committee member, held talks in Skopje today with members of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

During the talks, Krste Markovski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, informed members of the working group of the experiences and current problems in the organization and activity of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, in organizations of associated labor, and in local communities, as well as of the tasks of the Macedonian LC in further training. It was stressed that the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection in Macedonia has carried out a very broad activity and achieved significant results in its direction-coordination role in defense and self-protection and in operative-political monitoring and assessment of the situation, which are important for defense and security.

The LCY Central Committee working group also held talks with the Skopje Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

SPILJAK CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION ON KOSOVO

LD012022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 June (TANJUG) -- A session of the SFRY Presidency was held today, chaired by President Mika Spiljak. During the session, the report of the Federal Executive Council on current economic problems in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was considered and assessments and viewpoints were expressed.

It was reported that the Presidency accepted the assessment of the situation and supported the directions of activity and measures set out by the Federal Executive Council in order to resolve the current economic problems of Kosovo. The Presidency advocated the consistent and effective implementation of these directives.

It was stressed that the implementation of these directives demands the complete mobilization and involvement of all subjective forces in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and in the country in order to overcome difficulties and create conditions for the province's rapid economic advance. The level of economic development already achieved in Kosovo allows the possibility for the envisaged measures to be realized. The aims set out can be achieved by greater and more effective utilization of local production and human potentials, by a more decisive transformation of the economic structure with an orientation toward processing capacities, agriculture, artisan crafts and services, in order to contribute to the more rapid productive employment of the working population, and to a greater increase in income and better export results.

The Presidency considers that for the realization of the policy of the most rapid possible development of Kosovo and for the economy of the country as a whole, it is most essential to consolidate the existing economy of the province by qualifying and placing organizations of associated labor in such a position whereby promoting the qualitative factors of its economic activity and removing the many weaknesses in business and development as well as by redistribution in favor of associated labor, they can increase their reproductive and accumulative capability, more rapidly construct and further develop self-managing relations, and equip themselves and exponents of associated labor and resources and of the whole socioeconomic development of this part of our country.

Such an orientation also presupposes the more rapid realization of agreed measures and the adoption of additional measures and activities in Kosovo, in all republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, in the organs and organizations of the federation, and in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber. This orientation also implies the creation of and more favorable conditions for speeding up the process of pooling labor and resources between organizations of associated labor in Kosovo and other areas of our country. The consolidation of Kosovo's economy and the strengthening of its accumulative and reproductive capabilities, and of the economy of the whole country, is the primary condition for the more rapid integration of the economy of Kosovo with the economy of Serbia and Yugoslavia.

It is considered that the alleviation of present economic difficulties is closely linked with the activity of subjective forces aimed at political and security stability in the province. The level of political stability achieved in the province can only be maintained and further developed through decisive efforts in the stabilization of the economic situation of Kosovo. That is why involvement and work on economic stabilization, which is being carried out in the whole country, must be many times more intense in Kosovo.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES KOSOVO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD012341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- The way out of the economic difficulties with which the economy of Kosovo is currently faced lies in the greater involvement of the subjective forces of the province, but also of the other republics and the Socialist Autonmous Province of Vojvodina. A special role is given over to economic cooperation. This was stated today at the session of the SFRY Assembly Underdeveloped Regions and Autonomous Provinces Committee.

At today's session the committee gave full support to the Federal Executive Council's measures and in the discussion it was stressed that the greatest commitments of the sociopolitical organizations in Kosovo and the self-management organs in the work organizations are meant to stimulate greater work discipline, increased productivity and, in this way, material production, which in the course of this medium-term plan has seen appreciable oscillations and, in some spheres, declines.

In Kosovo's economy, we cannot look for solutions in short-term measures, the committee's delegates stressed. It was also stated that Kosovo's economy must define its needs and possibilities more precisely in opening-up toward the other republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The present system, in which each municipality provides a cross-section of its own needs and potential, has obfuscated the needs of Kosovo as a whole, with the result that many projects, and the agreements concluded over them, have been brought into question when a start was to be made on their implementation.

Attention was also drawn to the insufficient organization of the sociopolitical organizations in the republics and in Vojvodina regarding the construction of the agreed projects in Kosovo, for only two republics have started construction of the agreed projects.

At the forthcoming session of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces, the Underdeveloped Regions and Autonomous Provinces Committee will propose that full support be given to all the measures which the Federal Executive Council has adopted and which in the future it will implement, with a view to removing the delay in the speedier economic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

VOJVODINA, KOSOVO SAWP'S HOLD TALKS 31 MAY

LD011941 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Novi Sad, 31 May (TANJUG) -- The most important battle which we are waging in the Socialist Autonomous province of Kosovo at this point in time is to overcome the negative phenomena and weaknesses which resulted in the counterrevolutionary events in 1981. All progressive forces in the activity front have primarily concentrated on the stabilization of the political and economic circumstances in the province, the nipping in the bud of the causes and eliminating of the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events which gravely affected not only Kosovo, but the country as a whole. We are conscious of the fact that there is no more important task for us than this.

This was stated by Bajram Seljami, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, in the talks held today by the delegation of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference at the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference in Novi Sad. The guests from Kosovo who are paying a 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, also had talks today with Slavko Veselinov, president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee.

Seljami said that this difficult struggle is beginning to yield results, that the situation today is fairly stabilized, that people's consciousness is changing and that the conviction is increasingly growing that Albanian nationalism and irredentism inflicted most damage on the Albanian people and then also on the nations and nationalities of our country as a whole. A climate of security and trust is clearly being created. A component part of this mass action waged by the SAWP is to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. In this respect, too, the situation is changing for the better though we are still not satisfied with what has been achieved. There are cases of people returning to Kosovo and being very well received in local communities. Our aim is to enable everyone who has left to return, whether he was born here or not. This means an open Kosovo which will exert an influence and which is already exerting an influence on the consolidation of brotherhood and unity. In cooperation with Serbia and Vojvodina we are waging a special action in order that the greatest possible number of people from Kosovo might go to work temporarily in other parts of our country. Such examples exist in Vojvodina and in nearly every republic because we face in Kosovo the grave problem of unemployment, and young skilled workers wait for jobs 6 and even 10 years. Kosovo alone cannot resolve this problem.

It is a very favorable fact that consciousness is increasingly strengthening in Kosovo about there being no life in our country without brotherhood and unity -- regardless of where one lives -- Seljami said. We have directed our action at economic stabilization without which there will be no long-term stability. In the past year we have achieved major results in agriculture:

There is not a single uncultivated plot of land in Kosovo today; the struggle is waged to increase the yields and sowing was successfully carried out last fall and this spring. We also hold Yugoslav records in the production of wine, tobacco, and in cattle breeding. But all this is still not very much and not enough. Another encouraging aspect is that industrial production revived in the first months of this year, particularly in Trepca and some other large work collectives. True enough, last year's economic losses are considerable and they substantially encumber the course of economic activity.

The broadest social action has also been in progress since last October against illegality, negligence, idleness, lack of discipline, and this action has met with the strong support of citizens because in it there is "no indulgence for anyone." We have prevented the illegal distribution of apartments, usurpation of land, and of forests. A total of 140 socially-owned apartments have so far been returned and 400-500 more are expected to be returned. At the same time approximately 600 hectares of usurped land have been returned.

We have given up the forum-like method of work, citizens are taking a growing interest in the work in the front, in particular, in local communities and in the rural areas; but there has been no success in this in towns. Attendance at meetings is growing, subjects discussed are closer to life and thus "mere phrases can hardly go far" at such meetings, Seljami says. Vasa Milic, president of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, informed his guests about economic stabilization as the center of activity of the Vojvodina SAWP. At this point in time the SAWP is initiating a broad action in agriculture to change the attitude toward cattle production and the action of "120 villages," the meaning of which is to change more speedily the socioeconomic relations in the villages, which has been going on for some time already. In multinational Vojvodina, in Milic's words, the struggle for equality, brotherhood, and unity of nations and nationalities has never been a "separate sector" but a component part of sociopolitical and every other activity. The situation in this respect is good though an increase in nationalism, and not only of clerico-nationalism and of the so-called coffee-house nationalism, but of other kinds of nationalism has been noted. In social action we proceed from the fact that there can be no more or less dangerous nationalism but that all nationalisms are equally dangerous, Milic said.

RIBICIC DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN CUBA REPORTED

For Cuban media reportage on LCY Central Committee Presidium President Mitja Ribicic's arrival and activities in Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 2 June Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN COOPERATION PROGRAM -- Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- A 3-year program of cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Hungary in the spheres of science, education, and culture was signed in Belgrade today. The program was signed by Vlastimir Stamenovic, assistant director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural, and Technical Cooperation for the Yugoslav side, and Dr Pal Simon, the Hungarian ambassador in Yugoslavia. The new cooperation program between the two countries for the 1983-1985 period ensures the further continuity of activity in all spheres of cultural cooperation. Thus, many cultural institutions in Yugoslavia and Hungary will exchange programs of varying contents in the coming period. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 27 May 83 LD]